A CANTONESE PHONETIC READER

DANIEL JONES & KWING TONG WOO

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS

A CANTONESE PHONETIC READER

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The London Phonetic Readers

A CANTONESE PHONETIC READER

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY DANIEL JONES

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INTRODUCTION

Although phonetic methods are now so widely used in connexion with the teaching of modern European languages, yet hitherto very little has been done in the way of applying these methods to the study of languages of the Chinese type.[1] It is with a view to initiation of these methods that the present reader has been prepared.

The following hints regarding the use of this book may be found useful.

The first thing a person has to do when he wishes to acquire the correct pronunciation of a foreign language is to learn to pronounce the individual sounds. For this purpose a good teacher is essential. The best results are achieved by *imitation* of the sounds pronounced by the teacher *aided by a study of phonetic theory* (that is to say a study of the positions of the organs of speech in forming the correct sounds) and the *practice of suitable exercises.*

[1] See, however, an article on *Cantonese Phonetics* by O. Seers in the *Maître Phonétique*, Jan.–Feb., 1908. Also for the Mandarin language *Notes sur la Prononciation de la Langue Mandarine* by R. Ch. Guernier, published by the International Phonetic Association, 1912 (obtainable from D. Jones, University College, London, W.C., price 1s.). A Mandarin Phonetic text by O. Seers appeared in the *Maître Phonétique*, Nov.–Dec., 1908. Japanese has been treated by the methods of modern phonetics in the *Étude sur la Langue Japonaise parlée* by E. R. Edwards (Teubner, Leipzig).

I am hoping to supplement this reader shortly by a short treatise on Cantonese pronunciation in which the requisite phonetic theory will be found, and in which methods will be indicated for acquiring the difficult sounds. When the student is able to pronounce tolerably well the isolated Cantonese sounds (a list of which is given on pp. xi–xiv) he is in a position to start reading phonetic texts.

It is hardly necessary to point out that phonetic texts should always be read aloud. Students should read carefully the remarks on pp. ix–xvi before beginning to study the texts.

The International Phonetic system of transcription is used in this book, as in the other books of this series of readers. This system is now almost universally used for the teaching of French and other European languages,[1] and the success with which it has been attended is ample justification for its introduction to a language to which it is as yet almost new.

It should, however, be pointed out that the application of International Phonetic script to Chinese is still in its trial stage, and that it may be possible in the future to effect improvements in the transcription. In particular I

[1] There are in existence several hundred books in which the International Phonetic symbols are employed. These books include ten dictionaries and numerous grammars and school text books for the study of various languages, besides treatises on pronunciation. A list of about two hundred of the more important works is given in a booklet entitled *The Principles of the International Phonetic Association* (price 6*d*.). See also *The Means of training in Phonetics available for Modern Language Teachers* by L. H. Althaus (published by the International Phonetic Association, price 10*d*.), where it is stated (p. 6) that "of twenty-three (English) universities and colleges in which French phonetics is taught twenty-two use the system of the International Phonetic Association." The system is also very widely used in schools. (The above pamphlets may be obtained from D. Jones, University College, London, W.C.)

would mention that the mode of representing the plosive consonants here adopted (viz., **p'**, **t'**, **ts'**, **k'** for the aspirated sounds, and **p**, **t**, **ts**, **k** for the unaspirated) has been decided upon only after much thought and considerable hesitation. The alternative plan of writing **p**, **t**, **ts**, **k** for the aspirated sounds and **b**, **d**, **dz**, **g** for the unaspirated is in many respects more convenient, especially for English readers.

The fact which finally led me to decide on the present system of representing these sounds is that in some languages of the Chinese type (*e.g.* Burmese) the fully "voiced" **b**, **d**, **g** exist in addition to the aspirated and unaspirated **p**, **t**, **k**. There is no alternative but to write **p'**, **t'**, **k'** for the aspirated sounds in such languages. That being so, it seems preferable for the sake of uniformity to adopt the same system in writing Cantonese. Readers must, however, bear in mind continually that the Cantonese aspirated **p'**, **t'**, **k'** are identical with the ordinary (Southern) English **p**, **t**, **k**, and that it is the unaspirated sounds which are difficult for most English people.[1]

Another detail which may be open to criticism is the representation of the sounds here given as **ts'**, **ts**. The two elements of these compound sounds are so closely connected

[1] Every teacher of French pronunciation is familiar with this fact. French **p**, **t**, **k** are unaspirated and are rarely pronounced correctly by English people without considerable practice.

It is worthy of note that the same difficulty with regard to the phonetic representation of the plosive consonants occurs in the case of Danish. Frk. H. Forchhammer in her excellent book *How to learn Danish* (published by Gyldendal, Copenhagen), which is intended for English readers, has adopted **p**, **t**, **k** for the aspirated sounds and **b**, **d**, **g** for the unaspirated. In the French edition of the same work (*Le danois parlé*, published by Groos, Heidelberg) she has, however, been obliged to represent the aspirated sounds by **ph**, **th**, **kh** and the unaspirated by **p**, **t**, **k**.

that the groups may practically be regarded as simple sounds and might if desired be represented by single symbols (*e.g.* **tɔʻ**, **tɔ**, or, if the alternative mode of representing the other plosive consonants be abopted, **tɔ**, **dɔ**). Again, if they are treated as compound sounds, should they be written **tsʻ**, **ts** or **tʃʻ**, **tʃ**?[1] The actual sounds appear to vary between these alternative values.

Again, the syllables here written **si**, **tsʻi**, **tsi** (with the convention mentioned at the bottom of p. xii) might also be written **sz**, **tsʻz**, **tsz**; the syllables here written **ji**, **jy**, **wu** might equally well be written simply **i**, **y**, **u** (see p. xii).

In spite of the possibilities of improvement in regard to the above points, the reader may rest assured that the system as it stands gives excellent results in practice, as my collaborator Mr. Kwing Tong Woo is able to testify.

The texts in colloquial style were specially written by Mr. Woo. The transcriptions were made by me from Mr. Woo's dictation. Mr. Woo speaks typical good Cantonese, and his pronunciation may be relied on as an excellent standard. Moreover, the transcription of every word has been repeatedly checked, and in no case has the transcription of a word been finally settled until the word has been pronounced by me to Mr. Woo's satisfaction.

The literal translations have been prepared with great care. Mr. Woo has an exceptionally good knowledge of English, and we have checked together the translation of every word.

The *rhythm* which is such a characteristic feature of Chinese pronunciation is indicated throughout this book. In the texts accompanied by musical notes it is shown by the length values of the notes (crotchets, quavers, etc.); in

[1] **ʃ** is the English sound of *sh*; **ʒ** is the medial consonant in *measure*. **tʃ**, **dʒ** are the initial sounds of *chin*, *joy*.

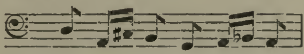
the other texts the lengthened syllables are given in thick type and the very short syllables in italics.

A word as to the *tones* may be useful here. The necessity for acquiring the exact values of the tones cannot be urged too strongly. Cantonese pronounced with wrong tones is *absolutely meaningless*, and differs in this respect from Mandarin where it appears that is is possible to make oneself understood without troubling much about the tones.

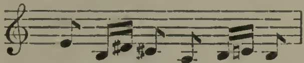
The plan here adopted of giving long connected texts with musical notation throughout is, I believe, new, but I consider this arrangement to be one of the greatest utility. The continual presence of the musical notes helps the beginner to remember and acquire the correct tones far better than the tone marks alone can.

The tone marks used in this book indicate by their form and position the musical value of the tones.

I cannot help feeling that the difficulty of the tones is generally much exaggerated. Anyone who has a musical ear can learn them in a very short time by practising the following tune, singing it on any vowel or on one of the consonants **m**, **n** or **ŋ** until it is firmly fixed in his mind :



For ladies' voices this tune might be transposed thus :



It is also useful to practise singing the tunes of the texts to which musical notes are added (Nos. I, II and VI) without any words. Students who are ignorant of music should go to a singing master, preferably to one accustomed to teach on the Tonic Sol-fa system, and be taught to sing the above tune and the tunes occurring in texts I, II and VI. (The

tunes may of course be transposed into higher or lower keys to suit the voice of the individual.) By setting to work in this way to learn the tones and practise different combinations of tones independently of ordinary speech sounds the pronunciation of Cantonese will be found shorn of its principal difficulty.

DANIEL JONES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
November, 1912.

EXPLANATIONS OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

The following is a list of the phonetic symbols used in this book with their values.

I.—CONSONANTS

pʻ, tʻ, kʻ As in the normal Southern English pronunciation of *pin*, *ten*, *come*, that is, pronounced with distinct aspiration. (Aspiration may be described as the insertion of a slight puff of breath, or **h** sound, between the explosion of the consonant and the beginning of the vowel.)

tsʻ The two elements of this group are so closely connected that the group might be regarded as a single sound. It has a distinct aspiration and bears a certain resemblance to the English sound of *ch* in *chin* (see preface, pp. vii, viii).

p, t, k As in French *pas*, *tas*, *cas*, that is, pronounced without aspiration. In other words, the voice of the following vowel begins at the instant of the explosion of the consonant. These consonants strike an English ear as rather similar to **b, d, g**. At the end of a word (even when followed by another word) the sounds **p, t, k** are pronounced without explosion.

Final **t** and **k** are often replaced by the "glottal stop" (phonetic symbol ʔ), especially when the next word begins with **h, j** or **w.**

ts A sound similar to **ts'** but pronounced without aspiration. It is the most difficult of the Cantonese consonants, there being no English sound at all like it. It resembles a sound intermediate between the sounds of *ch* in *chin* and *j* in *jam* (see preface, pp. vii, viii).

l, m, n As in English.

ŋ The English sound of *ng* in *long*.

f, s, h As in English.

w Generally as in English. In the group **wu** (but not in **kwu**) it is, however, pronounced with considerable friction; this friction is continued during the vowel **u**, so that it is difficult to say whether the syllable really consists of two sounds or one; the syllable might equally well be written simply **u** with the convention that the vowel is in this case accompanied by considerable friction.

j Generally the English sound of *y* in *yet*. Pronounced, however, with considerable friction in the syllables **ji, jy**. As in the case of **wu** the friction in these syllables is continued during the vowel, so that it is difficult to say whether the syllables really consist of two sounds or of one. **ji, jy** might equally well be written simply **i, y**, with the convention that the vowels are in these cases accompanied by considerable friction.

II.—VOWELS

i Resembles the English sound of *i* in *it*, but has the tongue appreciably retracted towards the "mixed" position. Before **k** and **ŋ** it becomes almost **e**.

In the syllables **si, tsi, ts'i**, the vowel is accompanied by considerable friction, and consequently resembles a very fully voiced **z**.

y The same with lip-rounding added. It is very similar to the German sound of *ü* in *fünf.*

ɨ A vowel intermediate between **i** and **y**, *i.e.*, an **i** with slight lip-rounding added.

e Occurs chiefly in the diphthong **ei**. This diphthong is about the same as that heard in the Southern English pronunciation of *day*. **e** alone is occasionally substituted for **ei** in unimportant words when pronounced very short; otherwise **e** does not occur by itself.[1]

ɛ The sound of French *ê* in *même*. The nearest English equivalent is the sound of *a* in *man*.

œ The sound of French *eu* in *neuf.*

a The sound of French *a* in *patte*, sometimes in Cantonese somewhat obscured and tending towards the sound of *u* in *much*. In Cantonese the sound **a** only occurs in particles.

ɑ Similar to the sound of *a* in *calm*. It may be long (as in ˋ**sɑːm** "three") or short (as in ˋ**sɑm** "heart").

ɔ Similar to the sound of *o* in *not*.

o Occurs chiefly in the diphthong **ou**. This diphthong is much the same as that heard in the Southern English pronunciation of *go*. **o** alone is occasionally substituted for **ou** in unimportant words when pronounced very short; otherwise **o** does not occur by itself.[1]

u Similar to the English sound of *u* in *put*. Before **k** and **ŋ** it tends towards **o**.

[1] It is difficult to avoid a certain amount of inconsistency in the reduction of the diphthongs **ei** and **ou** in unimportant words, such as ˉ**tou** ("reach") (sometimes reduced to ˉ**to**), ˏ**nei** ("you") (frequently reduced to ˏ**ne**). I have endeavoured to give the shorter forms only where they would undoubtedly be used in normal pronunciation.

ə The sound of *a* in *along*. This vowel is sometimes substituted for other vowels in unimportant words: thus, **ˍsɑp** 'one' sometimes becomes **ˍsəp** or **ˍsə** (*e.g.* in text VII, sentence 20), the particles **ˉtsɛ**, **ˉlɔ** sometimes become **ˉtsə**, **ˉlə** (*e.g.*, in text II, sentence 38).

The following sounds occur in English words quoted in the texts:—

æ The vowel in *man*.

θ The sound of *th* in *thin*.

III.—DIPHTHONGS

The following diphthongs occur in Cantonese.

Diphthongs ending in **i**:—**ei**, **ɑi** (short), **ɑːi** (long), **ɔi**, **ui**.

Diphthongs ending in **u**:—**iu**, **ɛu**, **ɑu** (short), **ɑːu** (long), **ou**.

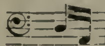
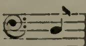
Diphthong ending in **y**:—**œy**.

IV.—TONES

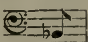
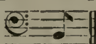
	Average musical value (men's voices).			Suggested name.
ˋ 1st Tone		or		upper falling (*with variant* uppermost level).
ˊ 2nd Tone				upper rising.
ˉ 3rd Tone				upper level.
ˎ 4th Tone		or		lower falling.
ˏ 5th Tone				lower rising.
ˍ 6th Tone				lower level.

ˉ Alternative 1st Tone, in final words (see below).

The above signs and names indicate the musical character of the tones.

Of the two forms of the 1st Tone the level  is by far the commoner. The falling  is, however, the normal form at the end of a group, or when a word with the 1st Tone is pronounced by itself. In some cases the level  appears to be necessary at the end of a group instead of the falling  In these cases the mark ¯ is substituted for the mark ˋ.

The two forms of the 4th Tone may be used indifferently. The level  is the easier for Europeans and is therefore recommended. At the end of a group it is perhaps safer to use the falling 

In final particles the tone is often slightly lower than the normal; thus final ¯la might be pronounced on the note B♭  instead of B♮ 

The tones may be transposed into a higher or lower key to suit the voice of the individual student, but their *relative* values should remain constant. For ladies' voices (average) they should be transposed 8 or 9 notes higher (see preface, p. ix).

V.—LENGTH

ː indicates that the vowel represented by the preceding symbol is long. It is only necessary to mark this in the case of the vowels ɑ and i; in other cases words cannot be distinguished by the presence or absence of length.

It is useful to note that i is generally rather long when followed by n, and œ is generally rather long when followed by ŋ.

Vowels not followed by a consonant in the same word are usually long, though they may become short if the word is unimportant.

In words ending in **p**, **t** or **k** the vowels are extremely short.

VI.—RHYTHM

The rhythm is indicated in the texts accompanied by musical notes by the length values of the notes (crotchets, quavers, etc.); in the other texts the lengthened syllables are shown in thick type and the very short syllables in italics.

CANTONESE NAMES OF THE TONES

Number of tone according to scientific classification.	Scientific description (based on musical value, see Section IV.).	Cantonese Name.		Literal meaning of Cantonese name.
1st Tone	Upper falling (*with variant* uppermost level)	when syllable does not end in **p**, **t** or **k**	-sœŋˏp'iŋ	upper level.
		when syllable ends in **p**, **t** or **k**	-sœŋ-jap	upper entering.
2nd Tone	Upper rising	when syllable does not end in **p**, **t** or **k**	-sœŋˏsœŋ	upper rising.
		when syllable ends in **p**, **t** or **k**	*wanting*	——
3rd Tone	Upper level	when syllable does not end in **p**, **t** or **k**	-sœŋ-hœy	upper departing.
		when syllable ends in **p**, **t** or **k**	*wanting*	——
4th Tone	Lower falling	-haˎp'iŋ[1]		lower level.
5th Tone	Lower rising	-haˏsœŋ[1]		lower rising.
6th Tone	Lower level	when syllable does not end in **p**, **t** or **k**	-ha-hœy	lower departing.
		when syllable ends in **p**, **t** or **k**	-ha-jap	lower entering.

[1] The 4th and 5th tones do not occur in words ending in **p**, **t** or **k**.

It will be observed (1) that the Cantonese names of the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th tones do not indicate the musical values of these tones, (2) that Cantonese has no names to describe the tones of words ending in **p**, **t** or **k** and having the 2nd or 3rd tone (*e.g.*, **ˊjɑt** 'sun,'[1] **¯kwɔk** 'country'), (3) that the so-called **ˍjɑp** ('entering') tones are not really special tones at all, their musical values being identical with those of the tones known as **ˍsœŋˏpʻiŋ** and **ˍhɑ¯hœy** respectively. The differences between words falling under the classes **ˍsœŋˏpʻiŋ** and **ˍsœŋˍjɑp**, or **ˍhɑ¯hœy** and **ˍhɑˍjɑp**, are differences of *articulation*, not of musical tone.

[1] The combination of 2nd tone with final **p**, **t** or **k** occurs only in colloquial speech. In formal speech **ˊjɑt** would become **ˍjɑt**.

TABLE OF CANTONESE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

The Cantonese vowels and consonants may be arranged in a table according to their mode of formation as follows:

		Labial. Bi-labial.	Labial. Labio-dental.	Dental.	Palatal.	Velar.	Glottal.
CONSONANTS.	Plosive	pʻ p		tʻ t tsʻ ts		kʻ k	
	Nasal	m		n		ŋ	
	Lateral			l			
	Fricative	w	f	s	j		h

		Front.	Mixed.	Back.
VOWELS.	Close	i i̯ y		u
	Half-close	e		o
			ə	
	Half-open	ɛ œ		ɔ
	Open		a	ɑ

SCRIPT FORMS OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

ŋ *ŋ* ɛ *ɛ* a *a* ɔ *ɔ* ː *ː*

ɿ *ɿ* œ *œ* ɑ *ɑ* ə *ə*

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd tone-marks may be conveniently written above, and the 4th, 5th and 6th tone-marks below, the vowels of the words to which they belong. The aspiration-marks may be written above the consonants to which they belong.

SPECIMEN OF CANTONESE PHONETIC WRITING

First Eight Sentences of Text V, Page 59.

sìn sàŋ, nẹi sœ́ŋ mạɪ tì mì jẹ́ a.
jy kuɔ́ kā tsʻịn sœ̀ŋ jị.
ŋọ jīu tʻụŋ nẹi mạɪ hóu tɔ̀ jẹ́,
nẹi sœ́ŋ mạɪ tì mì jẹ́ ā.
ŋọ sœ́ŋ mạɪ tì fàn kán
nẹi jạu tàk mạɪ mɛ̀.
ŋọ jạu hóu tɔ tsʻœ̀t mạɪ.
m̀ kɔ̀i nẹi nìk tsʻœt lẹ̀ ŋọ tʻái há.
kéi tɔ̀ tsʻín, jàt tà ā.
lọ̀ŋ màn jàt tà.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR THE STUDY OF PHONETICS

*The books marked * use International Phonetic Symbols.*

*P. PASSY, *Petite Phonétique Comparée.* Leipzig (Teubner), 2nd edition, 1912. 2*s.* 3*d.*

*VIËTOR AND RIPPMANN, *Elements of Phonetics.* London (Dent), 1899. 2*s.* 6*d.*

*L. SOAMES, *Introduction to Phonetics.* London (Macmillan), 2nd edition, 1912. 6*s.*

*W. VIËTOR, *Elemente der Phonetik.* Leipzig (Reisland), 5th edition, 1904. 8*s.*

H. SWEET, *Primer of Phonetics.* Clarendon Press, 3rd edition. 3*s.* 6*d.*

*D. JONES, *The Pronunciation of English.* Cambridge University Press, 1909. 2*s.* 6*d.*

*D. JONES, *An Outline of English Phonetics.* Leipzig (Teubner). In preparation.

H. SWEET, *Primer of Spoken English.* Clarendon Press, 3rd edition. 3*s.* 6*d.*

*W. RIPPMANN, *The Sounds of Spoken English.* London (Dent). 1*s.* 6*d.*

*W. Rippmann, *English Sounds.* London (Dent), 1911. 1*s.*

*L. H. Althaus, *The Sounds of the Mother Tongue.* London University Press, 1912. 2*s.*

*R. J. Lloyd, *Northern English.* Leipzig (Teubner), 2nd edition, 1908. 3*s.* 3*d.*

For the application of phonetics to language teaching see :—

H. Sweet, *Practical Study of Languages.* London (Dent).

*O. Jespersen, *How to teach a Foreign Language.* London (Swan Sonnenschein), 1904. 3*s.* 6*d.*

ABBREVIATIONS

IN THE LITERAL TRANSLATIONS

p. denotes an untranslatable particle.

interrog.-p. = interrogative particle.

(= . . .) means 'the preceding word is equivalent to . . .'

(2 = . . .) means 'the two preceding words are together equivalent to . . .'

(3 = . . .) means 'the three preceding words are together equivalent to . . .'

CONTENTS

TEXTS

A.—Colloquial Texts

B.—Literary Texts

TEXTS

A

CANTONESE PHONETIC READER

A.—COLLOQUIAL TEXTS

I.—Invite Revered Professor Teach Chinese Language

1. I wish invite piece revered professor teach Chinese language. Humble friend Chan Mr., recommended me come first born (2 = sir) here.

2. Pray sit pray sit; I very pleased pleased exhaust me of ability teach you.

3. I not able linger stay here provincial city (2 = Canton) any length-of-time, not exceeding few pieces months; of therefore (2 = therefore) desirable able each ceremonious worship (2 = week) require good few pieces labour lessons.

I.—Arranging for Lessons in Chinese

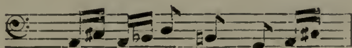
1. I am looking for someone to give me lessons in Chinese, and my friend Mr. Chan recommended me to come to you.

2. Please take a seat; I shall be very happy to do what I can for you.

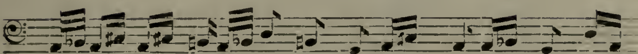
3. I shall not be able to stay more than a few months in Canton, so I should like to have several lessons a week.

A CANTONESE PHONETIC READER

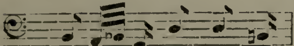
A.—COLLOQUIAL TEXTS



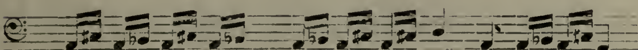
I. ˊtsʻɛŋ ˏlou ˋsi̯-kaːu ˎtʻɔŋ ˊwa.



1. ˏŋɔ ˊsœŋ ˊtsʻɛŋ-kɔ ˏlou ˋsi̯-kaːu ˎtʻɔŋ ˊwa. -pai ˏjau ˎtsʻan ˋkwan,



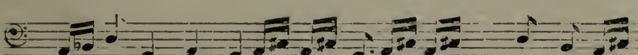
-tsin ˏŋɔ ˎlɛ ˋsin ˋsaːŋ-sy.



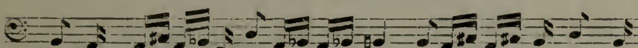
2. ˊtsʻiŋ ˏtsʻɔ ˊtsʻiŋ ˏtsʻɔ ; ˏŋɔ ˊhou ˊhei ˋfun-tsœn ˏŋɔ ˊsɔ ˎnaŋ -



-kaːu ˏnei.



3. ˏŋɔ ˋpat ˎnaŋ-tau ˎlau ˊhai ˊsaːŋ ˎsɛŋ ˊkei ˊnɔi, ˋpat-kwɔ ˊkei-



-kɔ-jyt; ˊsɔ ˏji ˎji ˋtak ˏmui ˏlai-paːi-jiu ˊhou ˊkei-kɔ ˋkuŋ-fɔ.

4. You wish specially study literary style, or else specially study spoken language.

5. I not more wish learn spoken language. I already already able speak more less, as you of know, but is I wish speak able ten degrees (2 = quite) well, can sufficient understand clearly person word-denoting-plurality address me of speak those language.

6. You will come (2 = in the future) then know, that fashion not is easy p. Europe continent men speaking Chinese language speaking can truly properly well p., not rather many pieces, but only is (3 = but) you excel word-denoting-perfect-tense having piece good ear, probably case (2 = probably) you can become solitary solitary not many (4 = exceptions) of one, even within expectation within p.

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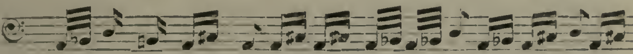
4. Do you wish to study more especially the written or the spoken language?

5. I only want to study the spoken language. I can speak a little already as you see, but I should like to learn to speak really well, and understand everything that people say to me.

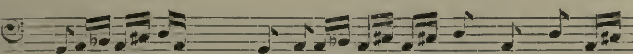
6. You will find that a difficult matter. Very few Europeans ever succeed in speaking Chinese really well. But you seem to have a good ear, and I see no reason why you should not become one of the exceptions.



4. ˏneiˊsœŋˋtsyn-hɔkˎmanˏlei, ˋjik-waːkˋtsyn-hɔkˊkɔŋˊwa.



5. ˏŋɔˋpat-kwɔˊsœŋ-hɔkˊkɔŋˊwa. ˏŋɔˏjiˋkiŋˏwuiˊkɔŋˋtɔˊsiu,



ˎjyˏneiˊsɔˋtsi, ˎwai-siˏŋɔˊsœŋˊkɔŋˋtak-sapˋfanˊhou,



ˎnaŋ-kauˎmiŋ-paːkˎjan-tei-tœyˏŋɔˊsɔˊkɔŋˋtiˊwa.



6. ˏneˋtsœŋˎlɔi-tsauˋtsi, ˊkɔ-jœŋˎm-hai-ji-kɛ.



ˋauˋtsauˎjanˊkɔŋˎtʻɔŋˊwa, ˊkɔŋˋtakˋtsan-tsiŋˊhou-kɛ,



ˏmouˊkeˋtɔ-kɔ, ˎwai-tuk-siˏnei-siŋˊtsɔˏjau-tsɛkˊhouˏji,



-waːkˊtsɛˏneˋtakˎwaiˎliuˎliuˎmouˊkeiˋtsɿˋjat,



-jik-tsɔi-jiˋtsuŋ-kɛ.

7. I prepared conveniently (2 = am prepared) diligent strength do labour husband (2 = man's work = hard work), expect expect will come (2 = in the future) have some progressing step. Example like (2 = By the way) require how much school-fee gold interrog.-p.

8. Following you please please, much little either not care.

9. To-morrow day begin head (2 = start) possible not possible interrog.-p.

10. Do possible, I very pleased pleased to-morrow day begin head (2 = start).

11. You wish we buy, which one volume book interrog.-p.

12. If indeed you are beginning learn, you ought ought buy 'Man of Beginning.' You should know, beginning study Middle (= Middle Kingdom = China) literature, not is easy p.

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7. Well, I am quite prepared to work hard, and I hope I may make good progress. By the way, what are your terms for lessons?

8. You can pay me what you like.

9. Can we begin to-morrow?

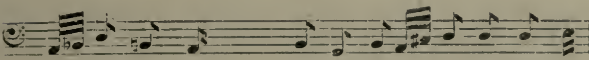
10. Yes, I shall be very happy to begin to-morrow.

11. What book had I better get?

12. If you are a beginner, you had better get the Yan Chi Cho. Of course you must expect to find it rather hard work at first.



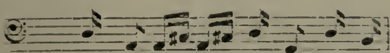
7. ˏŋɔˍjyˍpinˎk‘anˍlikˉtsouˋkuŋˋfu, ˋheiˍk‘eiˋtsœŋˎlɔi



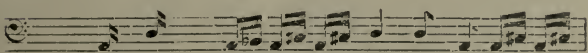
ˏjauˋtiˉtsœnˍpou. ˉp‘eiˎjyˉjiuˊkeˋtɔˋsauˋkamˉnɛ.



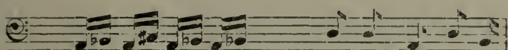
8. ˎts‘ɔiˏneiˊheiˋfun, ˋtɔˊsiuˋtuˎmˋk‘œy.



9. ˋt‘iŋˍjatˊheiˊsauˋtakˎmˋtakˉa.



10. ˍtsouˋtak, ˏŋɔˊhouˊheiˋfunˋt‘iŋˍjatˊheiˊsau.



11. ˏneiˊsœŋˏŋɔˏmaːi, ˋpinˋjatˍpouˋsyˉa.



12. ˎjyˊkwɔˏneiˍhaiˋts‘ɔˊhɔk, ˏneiˋjiŋˋkɔiˏmaiˎjanˋtsiˉts‘ɔ.



ˏneiˋsœyˋtsi, ˋts‘ɔˍhɔkˋtsuŋˎman, ˎmˍhaiˍjiˊkɛ.

II.—Number One Lesson

1. Learn speak Chinese language, no thing difficult can than learning mouth pronunciation p.

2. No mistake, that matter I already word-denoting-perfect-tense know reach (2 = know) p., I spend word-denoting-perfect-tense good many time interval imitate other word-denoting-plurality talk language; but only is (3 = but) time time (2 = time after time) was not hitting-the-mark use p.

3. Merely be imitating other word-denoting-plurality making pronunciation is not yet enough p. You ought ought treat as one science such to learn it.

4. Other-person word-denoting-plurality told me hear, I ought ought most first learn pho ne tics.

5. Just is p., me of (2 = my) opinion thinking (2 = opinion) exactly is so explained. You ought ought take each one piece sound what manner obtained come p.,

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II.—The First Lesson

1. The greatest difficulty in spoken Chinese is the pronunciation.

2. Yes, I have found that out already, and I have spent a great deal of time trying to imitate the pronunciation of Chinese words; and my efforts are often unsuccessful.

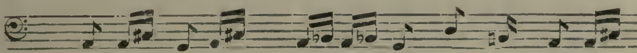
3. Imitation is not enough. You ought to study the pronunciation scientifically.

4. I have been told that I ought to study some elementary phonetics.

5. Yes, that is what I mean. You should study the formation of the various sounds individually and then



II. ˍtaiˋjatˉfɔ.



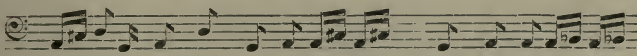
1. ˍhɔkˊkɔŋˎtʻɔŋˊwa, ˏmouˏjɛˎnaːnˋtakˉkwɔˍhɔkˊhau-



ˎkʻimˉlɔ.



2. ˏmouˉtsʻɔ, ˋkɔ[1]ˍtouˏŋɔ ˏjiˋkiŋˋtsɿ[2]ˉtouˉlɔ, ˏŋɔˉfaiˊtsɔ -



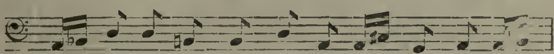
ˋhouˋtɔˎsiˍhauˋkanˎjanˍteiˋkɔŋˊwa; ˎwaiˍtukˍsiˏmuiˏmui-



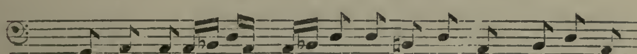
ˍhaiˎmˋtsuŋˍjuŋˊkɛ.



3. ˍtsiŋˍhaiˋkanˎjanˍteiˎtʻiuˋjamˍhaiˎmˎtsʻaŋˉkauˊkɛ.



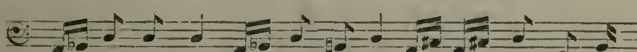
ˏneiˋjiŋˋkɔiˉtɔŋˉtsɔkˋjatˍŋaiˊkamˎlaiˍhɔkˏkʻœy.



4. ˎjanˍteiˍwaˏŋɔˋtʻɛŋ, ˏŋɔˋjiŋˋkɔiˉtsiˋsinˍhɔk "ˉfɔˋnɛˍtik."



5. ˍtsauˍhaiˉtsɛ. ˏŋɔˉkɛ ˉji ˉsɿ ˋtsikˍhaiˊkamˊkaːi.



ˏneiˋjiŋˋkɔiˋtsœŋˏmuiˋjatˉkɔˋjamˊtimˊjœŋˋtakˎlaiˉkɛ,

[1] In very careful speech ˉkɔ. [2] In careful speech ˋtsi.

successive steps analyse open (2 = analyse) it, then after put together then, forming becoming (2 = forming) words sentences. Extra beyond you ought ought learn pronounce *ping seung hui yap* (literally: level, ascending, departing, entering) four tones,[1] learn reach (2 = learn) 3 = truly thorough through.

6. What thing called is *ping seung hui yap* four tones interrog.-p.

7. You one certainly (2 = certainly) know reach (2 = know), each one piece word, has one fixed not changeable of tone, either level, or ascending, or departing, or entering surely.

8. Indeed come such manner p. (5 = That's it, is it?), I present moment understand you say what thing p. One straight reach reach present moment (6 = hitherto), I only am following after others such manner pronounce tones. You say I pronounce tones pronounce can correctly not correctly interrog.-p.

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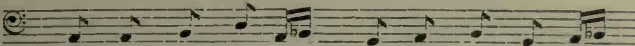
learn to combine them properly so as to form words and sentences. In addition to this it is of the utmost importance that you should pronounce the 'tones' correctly.

6. What do you mean by the 'tones'?

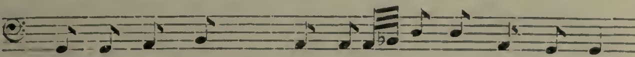
7. Oh, you must have noticed that every word has a special tone of voice assigned to it which never varies.

8. Oh, now I understand what you mean. I have learnt the tones by imitation. Do you not think I have learnt to pronounce them pretty accurately?

[1] A Chinese does not say simply the 'tones' but always defines them by their Chinese names.



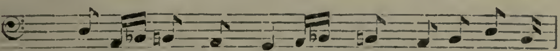
_tsuk_tou-tsʻaːk`hɔiˏkʻœy, ˎjin_hau-tsʻaiˎmaːiˏkʻœy,



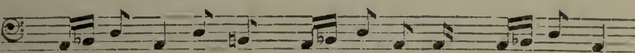
ˎsiŋˎwai_tsɿ-kœy. _liŋ_ŋɔiˏne`jiŋ`kɔi_hɔkˎtʻiuˎpʻiŋ -



ˏsœŋ-hœy_jap-siˉsiŋ, _hɔk-tou`tsan`kaˊfɔ-tʻau-tsʻit.



6. `mit[1]ˏjɛ-kiu_tsouˎpʻiŋˏsœŋ-hœy_jap-si`siŋ-a.



7. ˏnei`jat_sat`tsi-tou, ˏmui`jat_kɔ_tsɿ, ˏjau`jat_tiŋ -



`pat_jik-kɛˉsiŋ, _wak[2]ˎpʻiŋ, _wak[2]ˏsœŋ, _wak[2]-hœy



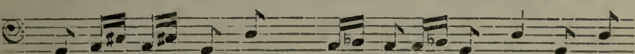
_wak[2]_japˉla.



8. ˎjynˎlɔiˊkamˊjœŋˊkɛ, ˏŋɔ`ka_tsanˎmiŋˏneiˊkɔŋ`mi(t)-[1]



ˏjɛ-lɔ. `jat_tsik-tsɿ-tou`ka_tsan, ˏŋɔ`tu_hai`kan_tsy -



ˎjanˊkamˊjœŋˎtʻiuˉjam. ˏnei_waˏŋɔˎtʻiu`jamˎtʻiu`tak -



-tsɛŋ[3]ˎm-tsɛŋ[3]ˉnɛ.

[1] In careful speech `mat. [2] The _wak would be _waːk if pronounced by itself. [3] In very careful speech -tsiŋ.

9. You of tones even reckoned fairly correct, compared with number two (2 = other) of foreign country man, better better much. But only is (3 = but) yet not can ten degrees (2 = quite) correct. Like as that piece ˏsœŋ word, you say can much resembling ˊsœŋ word such. Those two pieces words, greatly have distinction difference p.

10. I not see can have what thing distinction difference.

11. I again say through one time, clearly clearly thoroughly thoroughly for you hear. ˏsœŋ, ˊsœŋ.

12. I present moment hear reach (2 = hear) have little little so much not similar place, however is (2 = but) I not describe illustrate can out is what thing p.

13. I slowly slowly explain for you hear. ˏsœŋ word that piece tone, is so many tones of amongst, most difficult

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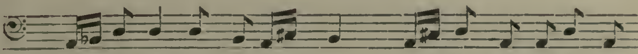
9. Your tones are certainly more correct than those of most foreigners, but they are not all quite accurate. For instance, the word ˏsœŋ which you used just now sounded like ˊsœŋ. These are two totally different words.

10. I do not hear any difference.

11. I will pronounce them very distinctly : ˏsœŋ, ˊsœŋ.

12. I hear a slight difference now, but I am not quite sure what it is.

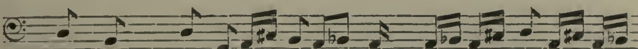
13. I will explain it to you later on. The tone of ˏsœŋ



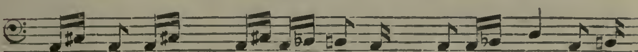
9. ˏneiˋtiˋjamˋtu-synˊkei-tsɛŋ, ˊpeiˋtsiˍtaiˍjiˋtiˍŋɔi -



-kwɔkˏjan, ˊhouˊhouˋtɔ. ˎwaiˍtukˍsiˋtuˎmˋtakˍsap -



ˋfan-tsɛŋ. ˋtsikˏjyˊkɔ-kɔˏsœŋˍtsɿ, ˏneiˊkɔŋˋtakˊhouˏtsɿ -



ˊsœŋˍtsɿˊkam. ˊkɔˏlœŋ-kɔˍtsɿ, ˍtaːiˏjauˋfanˍpit-kɛ.[1]



10. ˏŋɔˎm-kinˋtakˏjauˋmit[1]ˏjɛˋfanˍpit.



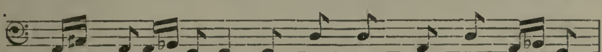
11. ˏŋɔ-tsɔiˋŋap-kwɔˋjat-tʻɔŋ, ˋtsʻiŋˋtsʻiŋˊtsʻɔˊtsʻɔˊpei -



ˏneiˋtʻɛŋ. ˏsœŋ, ˊsœŋ.



12. ˏŋɔˋkaˍtsanˋtʻɛŋˊtouˏjauˋtitˋtit-kamˋtɔˎmˎtʻuŋ-tsʻy



ˊtsuŋˍhaiˏŋɔˎmˎjiŋˎjuŋˋtakˋtsʻœtˍhaiˋmi(t)[2]ˏjɛˎlai.



13. ˏŋɔˍmaːnˊmaːnˊkaːiˊpeˏneˋtʻɛŋ. ˏsœŋˍtsɿˊkɔ-kɔ¯jam,

[1] Or ˊkɛ. [2] In careful speech ˋmat.

pronounce p. ; nothing like (2 = it will be better) I word-denoting-plurality most first learn those ones easy more of necessarily p.

14. Provincial city (2 = Canton) speech all together has how many pieces tones interrog.-p.

15. If indeed is according new of good method to divide classify various tones, then all together are six pieces tones.

16. How explain you say according new of good method to divide classify various tones interrog.-p.

17. Because because according Middle Kingdom (2 = Chinese) ancient old out-of-date method to divide classify various tones, is not possible clear thorough p. If indeed wish learn pronounce various tones, pronounce capable ten degrees (2 = quite) proper, I word-denoting-plurality be necessarily employ new of good method to divide classify various tones.

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is the most difficult of all the tones ; and I think we had better begin by studying the easier ones.

14. How many different tones are there in Cantonese?

15. There are six different tones if we adopt a scientific classification.

16. Why do you say "if we adopt a scientific classification"?

17. Because the traditional Chinese classification is not satisfactory. For the purpose of learning to pronounce the tones we must classify them in this new way.



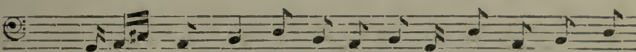
ˍhai-kamˋtɔˋjamˋtsiˋtsuŋ, -tsiˎnaːnˎtʻiu-kɛ;



ˋpatˎjyˏŋɔˍtei-tsiˋsinˍhɔkˊkɔˋtiˍjiˋti-kɛˊpa-lɔ.



14. ˊsaːŋˎsɛŋˊwaˊtsuŋˍkuŋˏjauˊkeiˋtɔ-kɔˋsiŋ-a.



15. ˎjyˊkwɔˍhai-tsiuˋsan-kɛˍsin-fatˎlaiˋfanˍpit-kɔkˉsiŋ,



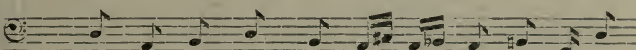
ˍtsauˊtsuŋˍkuŋˏjauˍluk-kɔˉsiŋ.



16. ˊtimˊkaːiˏneiˍwa-tsiuˋsan-kɛˍsin-fatˎlaiˋfanˍpit -



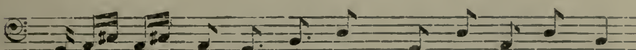
-kɔkˋsiŋˉnɛ.



17. ˋjanˍwai-tsiuˋtsuŋ-kwɔkˊkwuˏlouˍkau-fatˎlaiˋfan -



ˍpit-kɔkˉsiŋ, ˍhaiˎmˋtakˋtsʻiŋˊtsʻɔˊkɛ.



ˎjyˊkwɔˊsœŋˍhɔkˎtʻiu-kɔkˉsiŋ, ˎtʻiuˋtakˍsapˋfan-tsɛŋ,



ˏŋɔˍteiˍsiˋpitˍjuŋˋsan-kɛˍsin-fatˎlaiˋfanˍpit-kɔkˉsiŋ.

18. Originally come such manner p. (an idiomatic expression equivalent to 'I see').

19. I present moment say in-order-that you understand, various tones of new names; later lower with various tones of old names, together with order arrangement, tell in-order-that you hear. Those six pieces tones then are these six pieces words of tones: `fan´fan¯fan͵fan͵fan_fan.[1] These six pieces tones of new names then are: upper falling tone, upper rising tone, upper level tone, lower falling tone, lower rising tone, lower level tone. You can after me so say out come not can interrog.-p. `fan´fan¯fan͵fan͵fan_fan.

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18. I see.

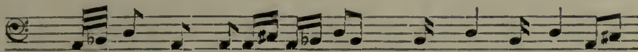
19. I will tell you the scientific names of the tones, and later on I will give you the names and numbers according to the traditional Chinese system. The six tones are heard in these six words: `fan´fan¯fan͵fan͵fan_fan.[1] The scientific names of the tones are these: upper falling, upper rising, upper level, lower falling, lower rising and lower level. Can you say these words as I say them? `fan´fan¯fan͵fan͵fan_fan.

[1] These six words have the following meanings (among numerous others):—

`fan, divide, marriage, twilight.
´fan, powder.
¯fan, sleep, manure, teach.
͵fan, burn, grave.
͵fan, courageous, angry.
_fan, duty.



18. ˏjynˎlɔiˊkamˊjœŋˊkɛ.



19. ˏŋɔˋkaˍtsanˍwaˊpeiˏneiˋtsi, ˉkɔkˋjamˉkɛˋsanˊmɛŋ;



ˎtsʻiˏhaˋtsœŋˉkɔkˋjamˉkɛˍkauˊmɛŋ, ˏjyˍkʻapˉtsʻyˍtsœy,



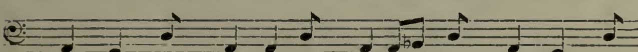
ˊkɔŋˊpeˏneˋtʻɛŋ. ˊkɔˍlukˉkɔˋjamˍtsauˍhaiˋtiˍluk-



ˍkɔˍtsɿˉkɛˉjam: ˋfanˊfanˉfanˎfanˏfanˍfan. ˋtiˍlukˉkɔ-



ˋjamˉkɛˋsanˊmɛŋˍtsauˍhai: ˍsœŋˍlɔkˉsiŋ, ˍsœŋˏsœŋˉsiŋ,



ˍsœŋˎpʻiŋ[1]ˉsiŋ, ˍhaˍlɔkˉsiŋ, ˍhaˏsœŋˉsiŋ, ˍhaˎpʻiŋ[1]ˉsiŋ.



ˏneiˏwuiˉtsiuˏŋɔˊkamˋŋapˋtsʻœtˎlaiˎmˏwuiˉa.



ˋfanˊfanˉfanˎfanˏfanˍfan.

[1] pʻiŋ is the only suitable word to describe 'level.' The Chinese, however, use this word to express the 1st tone, which should be described scientifically as 'falling' and for which the term ˍlɔk is suggested above. (See also pp. xvii, xviii.) The result is necessarily confusing, and it is to be hoped that the Chinese authorities will take an early opportunity of inventing suitable equivalents for these European technical terms.

20. `fan´fan¯fan fan fan_fan.

21. Yet not to-be-reckoned be bad p. Number 1 number 2 number 3 number 6, those four pieces tones are correct; altogether is (2 = but) number 4 number 5 two tones are not able correct. You understand clearly tones music not understand clearly interrog.-p.

22. I many years having come, have already studied tones music (2 = music), treating as play amusement material.

23. Ah, not wondered possible p., therefore because (2 = therefore) you pronounce so many pieces tones, pronounce possible so properly. Being so be such fashion, I believe possible pass number four number five two tones, to you no

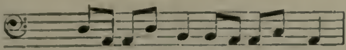
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20. `fan´fan¯fan fan fan_fan.

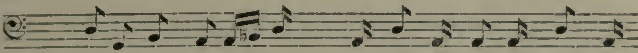
21. Yes, that is not at all bad. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th were right, but the 4th and 5th were wrong. Are you musical?

22. Yes, I have for many years taken up music as a hobby.

23. Ah, that accounts for your attaining such a good pronunciation of most of the tones. Then I think you will have no difficulty in learning to pronounce the 4th and 5th



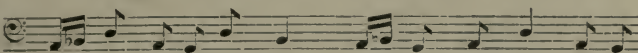
20. ˋfanˊfanˉfan fan fanˍfan.



21. ˋtuˎmˉsynˍhaiˏjaiˉa.   ˍtaiˋjatˍtaiˍjiˍtaiˋsaːmˍtai-



ˍlukˊkɔˉsiˉkɔˋjamˍtsɛˉtsɛŋ;   ˊtsuŋˍhaiˍtaiˉsiˍtaiˏŋ-



ˏlœŋˋjamˍhaiˎmˋtakˉtsɛŋ.   ˏneiˎmiŋˍpaːkˋjamˍŋɔkˎm-



ˎmiŋˍpaːkˉa.



22. ˏŋɔˋtɔˎninˏjiˎlɔi,   ˎtsʻaŋˋkiŋˍhɔkˋjamˍŋɔk,



ˉtɔŋˉtsɔkˎwaːnˊsaˊliu.



23. ˎa, ˎmˉkwaːiˋtakˉlɔ, ˊsɔˏjiˏneiˎtʻiuˉkamˋtɔˉkɔˉjam,



ˎtʻiuˋtakˉkamˉtsɛŋ.   ˉkeiˎjinˍhaiˊkamˏjœŋ, ˏŋɔˉsœnˋtak-



ˉkwɔˍtaiˉsiˍtaiˏŋˏlœŋˉjam,   ˋjyˏneiˎmouˎnaːnˉkɛ.

difficulty p. Number four piece tone, ought ought compared number six piece tone, lower one degree note, and compared with number three piece tone, lower two degrees notes. I present moment employ number three number six number four those three pieces tones, according order arrangement say out you hear: ‾fan_fan ˎfan; those three pieces tones, you then know reach (2 = know) same be English country musical melody "Three blind mice," those three pieces words of tones one fashion.

24. Originally come so interesting p. Let me try some to say those three pieces tones: ‾fan_fan ˎfan.

25. No mistake p. Number four piece tone this one time correct p.

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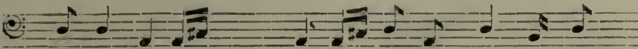
tones correctly. The 4th tone should be one musical note lower than the 6th and two musical notes lower than the 3rd. I will pronounce the 3rd, 6th, and 4th tones in succession: ‾fan_fan ˎfan. When I say that, you can hear the notes of your English tune "Three blind mice."

24. How very interesting. Let me try to say these tones. ‾fan_fan ˎfan.

25. That is quite right. The 4th tone was quite correct that time.



_tai-si-kɔ¯jam,   `jiŋ`kɔi´pei_tai_luk-kɔ¯jam,



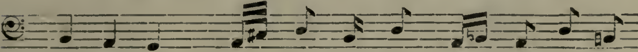
`tai`jat_tou´tsi,   _jau´pei`tsi_tai`saːm-kɔ¯jam,



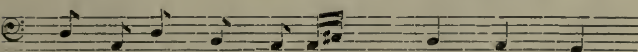
`taiˏlœŋ_tou´tsi.   ˏŋɔ`ka_tsan`tsœŋ_tai`saːm_tai_luk_tai -



-sei[1]-kɔ`saːm-kɔ¯jam,   -tsiu-tsʻi̯_tsœy`ŋap`tsʻœtˏne`tʻɛŋ:



-fan_fanˎfan;   ´kɔ`saːm-kɔ¯jam,   ˏnei_tsau`tsi-tou -



`tsik_hai`jiŋ-kwɔk_ŋɔk´pʻou   "θriː blaind mais,"



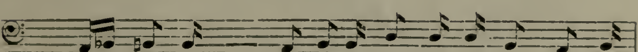
´kɔ`saːm-kɔ_tsi̯-kɛ`jam`jat_jœŋ.



24. jynˎlɔi-kam-tsʻœy´kɛ.   ´taŋˏŋɔ-siˏhaˎlai`ŋap´kɔ -



`saːm-kɔ¯jam: -fan_fanˎfan.



25. ˏmou-tsʻɔ-lɔ.   -tai-si-kɔ`jam`ti`jat-tʻɔŋ_tsœk-lɔ.

[1] Or -si.

26. Teach me pronounce number five piece tone p.[1]

27. First sing English country A notation of tone, afterwards sing English country B♭ of tone. Let me cause these two pieces tones struck down piece piano there.

28. ˏ**fan.**

29. Be so correct p.

30. Not ought (2 = please) you cause what remain those few pieces tones of notes, tell for me how. Let me at house untranslatable-word (2 = home) learn practise some.

31. This one volume book number ten four page, be all there p. p.

32. Not ought p.

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26. Will you teach me how to learn the 5th tone?

27. Sing the note A immediately followed by the note B♭. I will play the two notes on the piano.

28. ˏ**fan.**

29. That is correct.

30. Will you tell me the musical notes of the other tones, so that I can practise them at home by myself?

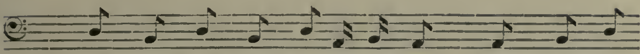
31. You will find them all given in this book on page xiv.

32. Thank you.

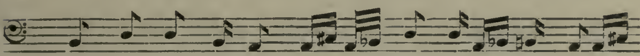
[1] ˉla is the final particle used in sentences containing a request.



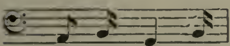
26. ¯kaːu ˏŋɔ ˎtʻiu ˍtai ˏŋ ¯kɔ `jam ¯la.



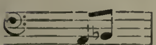
27. `sin ¯tsʻœŋ `jiŋ ¯kwɔk `ei ˍtsɿ ¯kɛ ˍtiu, ˍhau ¯tsʻœŋ `jiŋ -



¯kwɔk `pi `flæt ¯kɛ ˍtiu. ´taŋ ˏŋɔ `tsœŋ `ti ˏlœŋ ¯kɔ ˍtiu ´ta -



ˍlɔk ¯kɔ ˎkʻam ¯tsʻɿ.



28. ˏfan.



29. ˍhai ´kam `ŋaːm ¯lɔ.



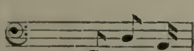
30. ˎm `kɔi ˏne `tsœŋ ˎkʻɛ ˎjy ¯kɔ ´kei ¯kɔ `jam ¯kɛ ˍtiu,



ˍwa ´pei ˏŋɔ `tsi. ´taŋ ˏŋɔ ´hai `uk ´hei ˍhɔk ˍtsap ˏha.



31. `ti `jat ˍpou `sy ˍtai ˍsap ¯si `pʻin, ´hai ¯saːi ¯sy ¯kɛ ¯lɔ.



32. ˎm `kɔi ¯a.

33. This moment afraid even suitable time interval, stop stop labour lesson p. p.

34. Is p., this moment fourth hour half clock p. Number two time I ought ought beforehand prepare p. what thing interrog.-p.

35. You nothing like reading some pho ne tic text p. p.

36. I fear I not understand clearly p. ; you say is not is interrog.-p. I so long yet not read word-denoting-perfect-tense pho ne tic text p., those of pho ne tic symbols shape, look at so difficult so appearance. Well not well let me use that-other one volume book, inside within those of Chinese words, are used ordinary ordinary English language spelling words written out come p. I find able easy good much p.

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33. Now I suppose it is time to stop our lesson to-day.

34. Yes, it is past half past four. What preparation shall I do for next time?

35. You had better try and read a little of this phonetic text.

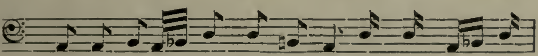
36. Do you think I shall be able to? I have never tried to read a phonetic text before, and the phonetic symbols look so difficult. Can I not use this other book in which the Chinese is written by means of ordinary English spelling? It seems much easier.



33. ˋkaˍtsanˉpʻaˋtuˍhapˎsiˍhau, ˎtʻiŋˊtsiˋkuŋˉfɔˉlaˉpɔ.



34. ˍhaiˉa, ˋkaˍtsanˉsiˊtimˉpunˋtsuŋˉlɔ.



ˍtaiˍjiˉpinˏŋɔˋjiŋˋkɔiˉjyˍpeiˋtiˋmi(t)[1]ˏjɛˉnɛ.



35. ˏneiˋpatˎjyˍtukˋtiˉfɔˋnɛˍtikˎmanˊpaˉla.



36 ˏŋɔˉpʻaˏŋɔˎmˎmiŋˍpaːkˉlɛ; ˏneiˍwaˍhaiˎmˍhaiˉa.



ˏŋɔˉkamˊnɔiˋtuˎmɛŋˍtukˉkwɔˉfɔˋnɛˍtikˎmanˊkɛ,



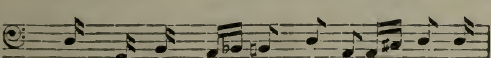
ˊkɔˋtiˉfɔˋnɛˍtikˍtsɿˊjœŋ, ˊtʻaiˎlaiˉkamˎnaːnˊkamˊjœŋ.



ˊhouˎmˊhouˊtaŋˏŋɔˍjuŋˊkɔˋjatˍpouˋsy, ˍnɔiˋtsuŋˊkɔ -



ˋtiˎtʻɔŋˍtsɿ, ˍhaiˍjuŋˎpʻiŋˎsœŋˋjiŋˎmanˉtsʻynˍtsɿˊsɛ -



ˋtsʻœtˎlaiˉkɛ. ˏŋɔˉkinˋtakˍjiˊhouˋtɔˉnɛ.

[1] In careful speech ˋmat.

37. Looked at appear easy, altogether are (2 = the fact remains = but[1]) those pronunciation not able correct p. Later one two days, you will know can pho ne tic of signs; then know reach its reality is extreme state easily read, also easily used p.

38. Being case being such, I will listen you so say. Please p. please p. (4 = Good-bye).

39. Please p. (2 = Good-bye), next day according this day such of time interval again see p.

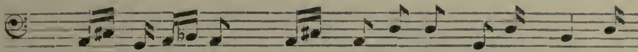
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37. It may look easier, but it does not represent the pronunciation so accurately. In a day or two you will be quite accustomed to the scientific phonetic script, and you will see that in reality it is extremely easy to read and use.

38. Very well; I will take your advice. Good-morning.

39. Good-morning. I hope to see you to-morrow at the same hour.

[1] The usual expression for *but.*



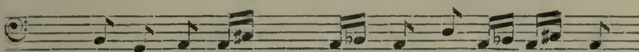
37. ′t‘aiˎlaiˏts‘ɨˍji, ′tsuŋˍhaiˋtiˋjamˎmˋtakˉtsɛŋˉnɛ.



ˎts‘iˋjatˏlœŋˍjat, ˏneiˍtsauˋsikˋtakˉfɔˋnɛˍtikˋtiˍtsɨ;



ˍtsauˋtsiˉtouˎk‘eiˍsatˍhaiˍkikˋtsiˍjiˍtuk, ˋkimˍjiˍjuŋˉkɛ.



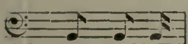
38. ˉkeiˎjinˍhai′kam, ˏŋɔˍtsauˋt‘ɛŋˏnei′kamˍwa.



′ts‘iŋˉtsə′ts‘iŋˉtsə.[1]



39. ′ts‘iŋˉtsə,[1] ˋt‘iŋˍjatˉtsiuˋkamˍjat′kamˉkɛˎsiˍhau-



ˉtsɔiˉkinˉa.

[1] Or ˉtsɛ.

III.—Number Two Exercise

1. *Teacher.* Si Mit (Cantonese rendering of 'Smith') previously born (2 = Mr.), is which place interrog.-p. This moment ought ought start beginning of time interval p.

2. *Mr. Brown.* He almost-immediately arrives p.

3. *Teacher.* That piece not is he?[1] I word-denoting-plurality just right (2 = just on the point of) wish not wait you p.

4. *Mr. Smith.* Truly not good intention thought (5 = I have not made a good impression; the ordinary way of saying 'I beg your pardon'), revered professor. I miss word-denoting-past-tense electric car, necessary whole way walk come.

5. *T.* Yet better than altogether not come p. I word-denoting-plurality this period this-very instant start beginning p. You have brought books come not interrog.-p.

6. *B.* Have affirmative-p.

III.—The Second Lesson

1. *Teacher.* Where is Mr. Smith? It is time to begin.

2. *Mr. Brown.* He is just coming.

3. *Teacher.* Here he is. We were just going to begin without you.

4. *Mr. Smith.* I beg your pardon. I missed my tram and had to walk all the way.

5. *T.* Better late than never. We will begin at once. Have you got your books?

6. *B.* Yes.

[1] The use of the second tone on ʼkʻœy implies interrogation.

III. _tɑi_ji¯fɔ.

1. *Teacher.* _*sɿ*`mit`*sin*`saŋ, ˊhɑi`pin¯*sy*¯a. `kɑ_tsɑn`jiŋ-`kɔiˊhei ˊsɑu¯*kɛ*ˎsi_hɑu¯lɔ.

2. *Mr. Brown.* ˏk'œy_tsɑu¯tou¯lɔ.

3. *Teacher.* ˊkɔ¯kɔˎm_hɑiˊk'œy. ˏ*ŋɔ*_*te*`kɔŋ`ŋɑːmˊsœŋˎm-ˊtɑŋˏnei¯lɔ.

4. *Mr. Smith.* `tsɑnˎmˊhou¯ji¯si, ˏlou`sɿ. ˏŋɔ_lɑuˊtsɔ_tin`ts'ɛ, ¯*jiu*`jɑt_louˎhɑːŋˎlɑi.

5. *T.* `*tu*ˊhou¯*kwɔ*ˊtsuŋˎmˎlɑi¯a. ˏ*ŋɔ*_*te*`kɑ_tsɑn`tsik`hɑk-ˊheiˊsɑu¯lɔ. ˏneˏjɑu¯tɑːi`syˎlɛ[1]ˏmou¯a.

6. *B.* ˏjɑu¯a.

[1] Or ˎlɑi or ˎlei.

7. *T.* I word-denoting-plurality most first use, last one time do word-denoting-past-tense that part again revise. Most good is I first read one short passage, you follow after end read, imitating me of pronunciation. Po Long (Cantonese rendering of 'Brown') previously born, you use this one passage book, loud voice read out for give me hear, then after use Chinese language talk out p.

8. *B.* That matter I fear I one certainly do not accomplish. Preceding day I word-denoting-plurality because because had business transaction, necessarily went street (2 = went out), therefore because (2 = therefore) not prepare ready could some much work lesson.

9. *T.* Not urgent important (3 = it does not matter). Not convenient you number two time prepare ready p. p.

10. *B.* Good p. I word-denoting-plurality of business transaction, preceding day already passed done finished p., from after (2 = hereafter) can that use entirely time interval, to learn Chinese language p.

---

7. *T.* We will begin by revising what we did last time. The best way will be for me to read a short passage aloud, and then you can read the same passage after me, trying to copy my pronunciation. Now, Mr. Brown, will you read this passage aloud, and then I will ask you to tell me in Chinese what it is about.

8. *B.* I expect that will be beyond me. We were unfortunately called away on business yesterday and were consequently unable to do much in the way of preparation.

9. *T.* Oh, I am sorry you were not able to do your preparation. Will you be able to do it before the next lesson?

10. *B.* Oh, yes. The business was finished yesterday and we shall now be able to devote all our time to the study of Chinese.

7. *T.* ˏ*ŋɔ*ˍ*te*¯tsiˋsin, ˋtsœŋˎtsʻinˋjɑt¯tʻɔŋˍtsou¯*kwɔ*ˊ*kɔ*ˋ*ti*ˋfaːn-ˋwɑn. ¯tsiˊhouˍhaiˏŋɔˋsinˍ*tuk*ˋ*jat*ˊsiuˍtyn, ˏ*ne*ˋkɑnˍtsyˏmeiˍtuk, ˍhɔkˏ*ŋɔ*ˋ*ti*¯jam. ¯pouˋlɔŋˋsinˋsɑŋ, ˏneiˋtsœŋˋ*ti*ˋjɑtˍtynˋsy, ˍtaːiˋsɛŋˍtukˋtsʻœtˎlɛ[1]ˊpeiˏŋɔˋtʻɛŋ, ˎjinˍhauˍjuŋˎtʻɔŋˊwɑˊkɔŋ-ˋ*tsʻœt*ˎlai.

8. *B.* ˊkɔˍkinˏ*ŋɔ*ˋfɔŋˏ*ŋɔ*ˋ*jat*ˍsɑt¯tsouˎm¯tou. ˍtsɔkˍjɑtˏŋɔ-ˍ*te*ˋjɑnˍ*wai*ˏjɑuˍ*si*¯kɔn, ¯jiuˋ*tsʻœt*ˋkaːi, ˊsɔˏjiˎmˍjyˍpeiˋ*tak*ˊ*ke*ˋ*tɔ*-ˋkuŋ¯fɔ.

9. *T.* ˎ*m*ˊkɑnˊjiu. ˎ*m*ˋŋaːmˏneiˍtaiˍji¯tʻɔŋˍjyˍpeiˊhai¯la.

10. *B.* ˊhou¯la. ˏŋɔˍteiˋtiˍsi¯kɔn, ˍtsɔkˍjɑtˏjiˋkiŋ¯tsou-ˎjyn¯la, ˍ*tsi*ˍhɑuˊhɔˏ*ji*ˍjuŋˍtsœnˎsiˍhɑu, ˎlɛˍhɔkˎtʻɔŋˊwɑ¯la.

[1] Or ˎlai or ˎlei.

11. *T.* So do can p. Inasmuch-as fact you not prepare ready any, I what give ask already that some labour lesson, not like (2 = there is nothing like) this one time, not from piece volume book read out p., only thus talk discuss some, of large like (2 = general) things of things p. p. Si Mit (Cantonese rendering of 'Smith') first-born (2 = Mr.), you this morning early do word-denoting-past-tense what thing p., not proper (2 = please) you use Chinese language talk I word-denoting-plurality hear.

12. *S.* I this morning went public hall (2 = Courts) there hear try cases p.

13. *T.* Was interrog.-p., you went which one building court door interrog.-p

14. *S.* I went great court hearing trials.

15. *T.* You have heard receive which any extraordinary wonderful of cases pieces have not interrog.-p.

16. *B.* Have p., have good several piece out extraordinary of case piece.

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11. *T.* That's all right. Well, as you have not been able to learn what I gave you last time, I think we had better leave the reading alone to-day and have some general conversation. Mr. Smith, will you tell us in Chinese how you spent the morning?

12. *S.* I have been in the Law Courts this morning listening to the cases.

13. *T.* Oh, which court did you go to?

14. *S.* I went to the Supreme Court.

15. *T.* Did you hear any interesting cases.

16. *S.* Yes, there were several interesting cases.

11. *T.* '*kam*¯tsou`*tak*¯la. ¯kei ̗jin ̗nei ̗mou_jy_pei¯tou, ̗ŋɔ′sɔ`kaːu¯taːi_lɔk′*kɔ*`*ti*`kuŋ¯fɔ, `pat ̗jy`ti`jat¯t‘ɔŋ, ̗*m*′hai¯kɔ-_pou`**sy**_tuk`ts‘œt ̗lai, _tsau′kam′kɔŋ_lœn ̗ha, `*ti*_taːi′t‘uŋ-_mat¯kɛ ̗jɛ′pa¯la. _*si̥*`mit`*sin*`saːŋ, ̗*ne*`kam`tsiu′tsou¯tsou-¯kwɔ`*mi* ̗*jɛ* ̗lai, ̗*m*`kɔi ̗nei_juŋ ̗t‘ɔŋ′wa′kɔŋ ̗*ŋɔ*_*te*`t‘ɛŋ.

12. *S.* ̗*ŋɔ*`kam`tsiu¯*hœy*`kuŋ ̗t‘ɔŋ¯*sy*`t‘ɛŋ′sam¯ɔn ̗lai.

13. *T.* _hai¯mɛ, ̗*ne*¯*hœy*`pin`jat`kaːn ̗ŋa′mun¯a.

14. *S.* ̗*ŋɔ*¯*hœy*_taːi`kɔt`t‘ɛŋ′sam.

15. *T.* ̗nei ̗jau`**t‘ɛŋ′tou`pin**`*ti*`ts‘œt ̗k‘ei¯*kɛ*¯ɔn′kin ̗jau ̗mou¯a.

16. *S.* ̗jau¯a, ̗jau′hou′kei_kin`ts‘œt ̗k‘ei¯kɛ¯ɔn′kin.

17. *T*. Court door within place persons many not many interrog.-p.

18. *S*. Yes p., supreme court in place sat reach (2 = sat) full people p.

19. *T*. If indeed you wish learn speak Chinese language, speak can flowing pretty, no thing good can than ascend public-office door (2 = court) listen trials p.

20. *S*. That matter indeed is true p. I believe can past (3 = think), use such of method son (= little), I can that (2 = can) learn reach good many Chinese language.

21. *T*. Po Long (Cantonese rendering of 'Brown') previously born (2 = Mr.), you go word-denoting-past-tense public hall not interrog.-p.

22. *B*. I good of-long-duration from before (2 = previously), go word-denoting-past-tense one occasion, but only is (3 = but) I that time not understand can several much Chinese language, therefore because (2 = therefore) altogether not understand clear those some person what talk of thing.

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17. *T*. Were there many people in court?

18. *S*. Yes, the Court was quite full.

19. *T*. If you want to learn to speak Chinese fluently it is a very useful thing to go into Court, and listen to the cases.

20. *S*. Yes it certainly is. I think I shall be able to learn a good deal of Chinese in that way.

21. *T*. Have you ever been to the Law Courts, Mr. Brown?

22. *B*. Yes, I went once a long time ago, but it was before I knew much Chinese, and I couldn't understand at all what the people were talking about.

17. *T.* ˎŋɑˊmunˏlœyˎtʻɑuˏjɑnˋtɔˎmˋtɔˉa.

18. *S.* ˍhaiˉa,[1] ˍtɑːiˋkɔtˏlœyˎtʻauˏtsʻɔˉtouˏmunˏjɑnˉa.[1]

19. *T.* ˏ*jy*ˊkwɔˏneiˊsœŋˍhɔkˊkɔŋˎtʻɔŋˊwɑ, ˊkɔŋˋ*tak*ˎlauˍlɑi, ˏmouˏ*jɛ*ˋhouˋtɑkˉkwɔˏsœŋˎŋɑˊmunˋtʻɛŋˊsamˉlɔ.

20. *S.* ˋkɔˍtouˉtouˍsiˋtsɑnˉa. ˏ*ŋɔ*ˉsœnˋtɑkˉkwɔ, ˍjuŋˊkamˉ*kɛ*ˉfɑːtˊtsi, ˏ*ŋɔ*ˋhɔˏjiˍhɔkˊtouˊhouˋtɔˎtʻɔŋˊwɑ.

21. *T.* ˉ*pou*ˋlɔŋˋ*sin*ˋsɑŋ, ˏ*ne*ˉhœyˉkwɔˋkuŋˎtʻɔŋˍmeiˉa.

22. *B.* ˏ*ŋɔ*ˋhouˍnɔiˏjiˎtsʻin, ˉhœyˉ*kwɔ*ˋ*jat*ˉtʻɔŋ, ˎwɑiˍtukˍsi-ˏŋɔˋtɔŋˎsiˏmˊhiuˋtɑkˊkeiˋtɔˎtʻɔŋˊwɑ, ˊsɔˏjiˊtsuŋˎmˎmiŋˍpɑːkˊkɔˋ*ti*-ˎjɑnˊsɔˊkɔŋˉkɛˏjɛ.

[1] ˉa would also be possible here.

23. *T.* That fashion (2 = I suppose) you this moment not feel can such fashion p.

24. *B.* Yes p., fear (= I suppose) is such yet not certain p. I let day (3 = let me one day) yet go some, see word-denoting-past-tense use such means small, can with learn reach more less Chinese language learn not reach.

25. *T.* You this morning go word-denoting-past-tense what place word-denoting-past-tense interrog.-p.

26. *B.* I go one porcelain articles shop buy some porcelain article things.

27. *T.* You see reach have what things you suitable idea (2 = like, *verb*) of have not interrog.-p.

28. *B.* I see word-denoting-past-tense good many good things, but only is (3 = but) I not buy can rather many, because because sort sort (2 = every sort) things yet are so dear p.

29. *T.* Really properly good porcelain articles, are time time (2 = always) yet dear of p. So you fear (= I suppose) altogether (untranslatable) (untranslatable) (3 = altogether) not buy word-denoting-past-tense interrog.-p.

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23. *T.* I expect you would find it very different now.

24. *B.* Yes, I suppose I should. I will go one day and see if I cannot learn some Chinese in that way.

25 *T.* Where did you go this morning ?

26. *B.* I went into a china shop to buy some china.

27. *T.* Oh. Did you see anything you liked ?

28. *B.* Yes, I saw plenty of things I wanted, but I was not able to get much because everything was so expensive.

29. *T.* Yes, really good china is always expensive. Then did you go away without buying anything ?

23. *T.* ˉkɔˊjœŋˏneiˋka_tsanˎmˉkinˋtakˊkamˊjœŋˉlɔ.

24. *B.* _haiˉla, ˉpʻa_haiˊ**kam**ˋ*tu*_meiˊtiŋˉla. ˏ*ŋɔ*ˊpei_jatˋtu ˉhœyˏha, ˊtʻaiˉ*kwɔ_juŋ*ˊkamˉfaːtˊtsi, ˊhɔˏji_hɔkˊtouˋtɔˊsiu ˎtʻɔŋˊwa_hɔkˎmˊtou.

25. *T.* ˏneˋ**kam**ˋtsiuˉhœyˉkwɔˋ**pin**ˉsyˎlɛ[1]ˉa.

26. *B.* ˏ*ŋɔ*ˉ*hœy*ˋkaːnˎtsʻiˉheiˊpʻouˏmaːiˋ*ti*ˎtsʻiˉheiˏjɛ.

27. *T.* ˏ*ne*ˉkinˊtouˏjauˋmiˏjɛˏneiˋtsuŋˉjiˉkɛˏjauˏmouˉa.

28. *B.* ˏ*ŋɔ*ˉkinˊtouˊhouˋtɔˊhouˏjɛ, ˎwai_tuk_siˏŋɔˎmˏmaːi ˋtakˊkeiˋtɔ, ˋjan_wai_jœŋ_jœŋˏjɛˋtu_haiˉkamˉ**kwai**ˊkɛ.

29. *T.* ˋtsanˉtsiŋˊhouˎtsʻiˉhei, _haiˎsiˎsiˋ*tu*ˉkwaiˉ*kɛ*ˉlɔ. ˊkamˏneiˉpʻa_ham_*pa*_laːŋˏmouˏmaːiˉtouˉlɔ.

[1] Or ˎlai or ˎlei.

30. *B.* Have p. I buy word-denoting-perfect-tense piece rather beautiful of flower bottle.

31. *T.* Was interrog.-p. Is what fashion interrog.-p.

32. *B.* Is one piece appearance face ancient peculiar of flower bottle, has some very good face colour (2 = colour) of picture painting being there of. Piece flower bottle this moment being my possession. You agree intention (2 = wish) see some not agree intention interrog.-p.

33. *T.* Agree intention reach extremity.

34. *B.* Here, this piece so is p.

35. *T.* Oh, truly is beautiful p.

36. *B.* Yes, yet reckon fairly understand choose choose.

37. *S.* Picture painting on those two pieces men being there do what thing interrog.-p.

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30. *B.* Oh, no. I bought a beautiful jar

31. *T.* Oh. What is it like?

32. *B.* It is a curiously shaped jar with beautifully coloured designs on it. I have it with me here. Would you like to see it?

33. *T.* Very much.

34. *B.* Here it is.

35. *T.* Oh, that is beautiful!

36. *B.* Yes, I think I chose well.

37. *S.* What are those two people in the picture supposed to be doing?

30. *B.* ˏjau¯a. *ˏŋɔˏ*maːi´tsɔ-kɔˋhou-lɛŋ-*kɛ*ˋfa¯tsœn.

31. *T.* ˍhai¯mɛ. ˍhai´tim´jœŋ-ka.

32. *B.* ˍhaiˋjat-*kɔ*ˎjiŋˎjuŋ´kwu-kwaːi-*kɛ*ˋfa¯tsœn, ˏjauˋti-tsœyˋhouˎŋaːnˋsik-*kɛ*ˍwaˎtʻouˋhai-sɿ-kɛ. -*kɔ*ˋfaˋtsœn-kaˍtsanˋhaiˏŋɔ-sɿ. *ˏne*ˋtsuŋ-ji´tʻaiˏhaˎmˋtsuŋ-ji¯nɛ.

33. *T.* ˋtsuŋ-ji-*to*ˍkik.

34. *B.* ˎna, ˋni-kɔˍtsauˍhai-la.

35. *T.* ˎa, ˋtsanˍhai-lɛŋ-la.

36. *B.* ˏhai, ˋtu-synˋkeiˏwuiˋkaːnˍtsaːk.

37. *S.* ˍwaˎtʻouˍsœŋ´kɔˏlœŋ-*kɔ*ˎjanˋhai-sɿ-tsouˋmiˏjɛ¯nɛ.

38. *T*. Oh, is middle kingdom (2 = China) one section ancient history, called by "playing toys pleasing parents." This piece old man, age about nine ten, and that piece is him of son, age about seven ten.

39. *S*. Piece son much like extreme of (2 = extremely) alive frolicsome such fashion.

40. *T*. Yes p., he being his old father face front, play that piece ball.

41. *S*. What explanation (2 = how) he such fashion do style interrog.-p.

42. *T*. Such style clearly see can be filial righteousness so p. That piece son fully seven ten years so old, yet still rather similar imitate small mosquito son (3 = child) so to play, let piece old father feel can, own self yet not is old.

43. *S*. Oh, truly is thousand ages encouraging-morality incident p.

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38. *T*. Oh, that is an old Chinese story called "Playing with toys to please parents." This is a very old man, 90 years old, and this his son who is 70 years old.

39. *S*. The son seems to be in a very extraordinary attitude.

40. *T*. Yes, he is playing about with a ball on the floor in front of his old father.

41. *S*. What does he do that for?

42. *T*. It is a mark of filial piety. The son, although 70 years old, is playing with a ball in order to show that he is still a child in comparison with his father.

43. *S*. What a very pretty story.

38. *T.* ˏa, ˍ*hai*ˋtsuŋˉ*kwɔk*ˋjatˍtynˊkwuˊtin, ˉkiuˉtsou "ˉheiˊtsʻɔiˏjyˋtsʻan." ˋniˍ*kɔ*ˏlouˏjan, ˏninˉjœkˊkauˍsap, ˏ*ji*ˊkɔˉkɔˍhaiˏkʻœyˉkɛˊtsai, ˏninˉjœkˋtsʻatˍsap.

39. *S.* ˉ*kɔ*ˊtsaiˊhouˏtsʻiˍkikˋtsiˋsaːŋˏmaːŋˊkamˊjœŋ.

40. *T.* ˍhaiˉa, ˏkʻœyˊ**hai**ˏkʻœyˏlouˍtauˍminˊ**tsʻin**, ˊfaːnˊ*kɔ*ˉ*kɔ*ˊkʻau.

41. *S.* ˊtimˊ**kaːi**ˏ*kʻœy*ˊkamˊjœŋˉtsouˉfaːtˉnɛ.

42. *T.* ˊkamˊjœŋˊ**hin**ˉkinˋtakˏ*kʻœy*ˉhaːuˍjiˊkamˉtsɛ. ˊkɔˉkɔˊtsaiˏsɛŋˋtsʻatˍsɔˉsœyˉkamˏlou, ˋtuˍtsuŋˊhouˏ*tsʻi*ˍ*hɔk*ˉsaiˋmanˊtsaiˊkamˏlɛ[1]ˊfaːn, ˊtaŋˉ*kɔ*ˏlouˍtauˉkɔkˋtak, ˍ*tsi*ˊkeiˋtuˏmˍhaiˏlou.

43. *S.* ˏa, ˋtsanˍhaiˋ**tsʻin**ˊkwuˏmeiˏtʻaːmˉlɔ.

[1] Or ˏlai or ˏlei.

44. *T.* Yes p., I word-denoting-plurality have good many such of ancient history, are discuss filial righteousness of things p., altogether together (2 = altogether) "two ten four filial" thus are p., I think this piece flower bottle, is one set two ten four pieces of one, of rest those two ten three pieces, fear (= I suppose) have of rest those two ten three sections filial righteousness ancient events, painted on there p.

45. *B.* This moment what thing time interval, you know can not know interrog.-p.

46. *T.* Know can p. Now below (2 = now) three points (2 = three o'clock) touching ten one (3 = long hand touching eleven) interrog.-p. Yet fear (= I suppose) about near is stopping lesson of time interval p.

47. *B.* Don't from yet (3 = stop a moment, by the way), let me ask some you, have what volume good of middle kingdom (2 = China) miscellaneous conversation book have not. I not more wish learn few sentences most current use of miscellaneous conversation only.

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44. *T.* Yes, we have a number of stories of that kind illustrating filial piety. There are twenty-four of them, and I expect this jar is really one of a set of twenty-four, and that the other twenty-three would have the other twenty-three stories of filial piety depicted on them.

45. *B.* Could you tell me what the time is?

46. *T.* Yes, it is now about five minutes to four. I suppose it is nearly time for us to stop.

47. *B.* Before we go I want to ask you if you could recommend me a book which will help me with Chinese conversation. I want chiefly to learn the common everyday expressions which are used in ordinary life.

44. *T.* _hai¯a, *ˏŋɔ_teˏ*jauˊhouˋtɔˊkam¯kɛˊkwuˊtin, _haiˊkɔŋ-¯haːu_ji¯kɛˏjɛ¯kɛ, ˊtsuŋ_kuŋ "_ji_sap¯si¯haːu" _tsau_hai¯la, ˏŋɔˊkwuˋni_kɔˋfa¯tsœn, _haiˋjat¯tʻou_*ji*_sap¯*si*¯kɔˋ*tsi*ˋjat, ˎkʻeiˎjyˊkɔ_ji_sapˋsaːm¯kɔ, ¯pʻaˏjauˎkʻeiˎjyˊ*kɔ_ji_sə*ˋsaːm_tyn-¯haːu_ji¯kwu_sɿ, _waːkˊhœŋ¯sɿ¯kɛ.

45. *B.* ˋka_tsanˋ*mi*ˏjɛˎ*si*_hau, ˏneiˋtsi¯touˎmˋtsi¯nɛ.

46. *T.* ˋtsi¯tou¯a. _jin_haˋsaːmˊtim_taːp_*sə*ˋjat¯la. ˋtu¯pʻaˋtsœŋˊkan_*hai*ˎtʻiŋ¯fɔ¯*kɛ*ˎsi_hau¯lɔ.

47. *B.* ˏmai_*tsɿ*ˊtsa, ˊtaŋˏŋɔ_manˏhaˏnei, ˏjauˋpin_pou-ˊhou¯kɛˋtsuŋ¯kwɔk_tsaːpˊwaˋsyˏ*jau*ˏmou. ˏŋɔˋpat¯kwɔˊsœŋ-_hɔkˊkei¯kœy¯tsœyˋtʻuŋˎhaŋ¯kɛ_tsapˊwa¯tsɛ.

48. *T.* That matter not blame can you. Therefore because (2 = therefore) I advise you buy this one volume book. It from number two (2 = another) volume book, greatly has difference distinction ; reason being altogether no peculiar stilted of sentence speech, all together are daily use what necessarily require of miscellaneous conversation. Cover within are good many words sentences, writing on paper not use reach (2 = use) them, but only is (3 = but) colloquial speaking on ten degrees (2 = perfectly) suitable form p. Are good many miscellaneous conversation books, literary style on much pass able pass (3 = passable), but only is (3 = but) spoken out come well resembles very ordinary extra (2 = extraordinary) such.

49. *B.* I word-denoting-plurality necessary not necessary whole volume book learn reach able repeat interrog.-p.

50. *T.* Most good is learning able repeat have so much can as much p.

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48. *T.* You are quite right there. For that purpose I should recommend you to get this book. It is not full of stilted unnatural phrases like so many elementary books, but it really gives the words and idioms which you need in daily life. There are many expressions given there which you would not use in writing, but which are perfectly good in speaking. On the other hand you will find many books full of expressions which are grammatically correct, but sound very pedantic in ordinary conversation.

49. *B.* Thank you. Shall we have to learn the whole book by heart?

50. *T.* I think it would be a good thing for you to learn as much as you can by heart.

48. *T.* ˊkɔ_tou ˎm¯kwaːiˋtak ˏnei. ˊsɔ ˏji ˏŋɔ¯hyn ˏnei ˏmaːiˋ*ti*-ˋjat_pouˋsy. ˏkʻœy_kuŋ_tai_ji_pouˋsy, _taːi ˏjauˋfan_pit; ˋjan_wai¯piŋ ˏmouˋsaːŋ_ŋaːŋ¯kɛ¯kœy ˏjy, ˋkʻœyˋjat_hai_jat-_juŋˊsɔˋpitˋsœy¯*kɛ*_tsapˊwa. ¯nɔiˋtsuŋ ˏjauˊhouˋtɔ_tsɿ¯kœy, ˊsɛ_lɔkˊtsi ˎm_juŋ¯tou ˏkʻœy, ˎwai_tuk_*si*ˋ**kʻiŋ** ˎ**tʻaːm**_sœŋ_*sap*ˋfan-_hapˋsikˊ***kɛ***. ˏ*jau*ˊhouˋtɔ_tsapˊwaˋsy, ˎman ˏlei_sœŋ_sam¯*kwɔ*-ˋ*tak*¯hœy, ˎwai_tuk_*si*ˊkɔŋˋ*tsʻœt* ˎ*lɛ*[1]ˊhou ˏ*tsʻɿ*ˊhou_ŋakˊŋɔiˊkam.

49. *B.* ˏŋɔ_teiˊsai ˎmˊsai_**ham**_pouˋsy_tuk¯touˋsik_nim¯a.

50. *T.* ¯tsiˊhou_tsɛ_tukˋsik_nim ˏjau¯kɔmˋtɔˋtak¯kɔmˋtɔ¯la.[2]

[1] Or ˎlai or ˎlei.

[2] In very careful speech ¯kɔm would be pronounced ¯kam.

51. *B.* I number two occasion read thoroughly more less to repeat some p.

52. *T.* Oh, so then most good p.

53. *S.* Take off this some, strike together (2 = in addition) previous occasion you prescribe that some of besides, good not good again do more some extra interrog.-p.

54. *T.* I think you do so much, yet sufficient of p., rather can (2 = rather) with word-denoting-passive-voice prescribe that some, to read reach really truly well, then good more you wish do much much, and on-the-contrary no time interval to do.

55. *S.* Then so say p. (4 = let it be so), I word-denoting-plurality ceremonious worship six, follow with one fashion time interval, again come being p.

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51. *B.* Well, I will try and learn a little by heart for next time.

52. *T.* Yes, that will be a very good thing.

53. *S.* Shall we do anything else besides learning this and doing the preparation which you gave us last time?

54. *T.* I think you will find that enough. It is better to do that really well than to attempt to do more than you have time for.

55. *S.* Very well. Then we will come again on Saturday at the same hour.

51. *B.* ˏ*ŋɔ*ˍtaiˍji⁻tʻɔŋˍtukˍsukˋtɔˊsiuˎlɛ[1]ˍnimˊhai¯la.

52. *T.* ˎa, ˊkamˍtsau⁻tsiˊhou¯la.

53. *S.* ˎtsʻœyˊtsɔˋni¯ti, ˊtaˎmaːiˎ**tsʻin**⁻tʻɔŋˏneiˍhouˊkɔˋti-ˋtsiˍŋɔi, ˊhouˎmˊhou⁻**tsɔi**⁻tsouˋtɔˋtiˋtʻim¯nɛ.

54. *T.* ˏ*ŋɔ*ˊkwuˏnei⁻tsou⁻kəmˋtɔː,[2] ˋtu⁻kau⁻*kɛ*⁻lɔ, ˎniŋˊhɔˋ**tsœŋ**ˊsɔˍhouˊkɔ¯ti, ˎ*lɛ*[1]ˍtuk⁻touˍjiŋˋ**tsan**ˍsuk, ˍtsauˊhou⁻kwɔˏneiˊsœŋ⁻tsouˋtɔˋtɔ, ˎ*ji*⁻jauˏmouˎsiˍhauˎlɛ⁻tsou.

55. *S.* ˍtsauˊkamˍwa¯la, ˏŋɔˍteiˏlai⁻paːiˍluk, ⁻tsiuˋfaːnˋjatˍjœŋˎsiˍhau, ⁻**tsɔi**ˎlaiˊhai¯la.

[1] Or ˎlai or ˎlei.

[2] In very careful speech ⁻kəm would be pronounced ⁻kam.

56. *T.* If indeed you get leisure, then so being p.

57. *S.* I word-denoting plurality get leisure p.

58. *T.* Is so say p. (4 = let it be so). Please p.

59. *S.* Please p.

60. *B.* Please p.

---

56. *T.* Yes, if that suits you.

57. *S.* Yes, that will suit us quite well.

58. *T.* Very well. Then good-bye for to-day.

59. *S.* Good-bye.

60. *B.* Good-bye.

56. *T.* jyˊkwɔˏneiˋtakˎhaːn, ˍtsauˊkamˊhaiˉla.

57. *S.* ˏŋɔˍ*te*ˋtakˎhaːnˉa.

58. *T.* ˍ*hai*ˊkamˍwaˉla. ˊtsʻiŋˉtsə.[1]

59. *S.* ˊtsʻiŋˉtsə.[1]

60. *B.* ˊtsʻiŋˉtsə.[1]

[1] Or ˉtsɛ.

IV. Colloquial Sentences Talk Conversation

1. Noble surname interrog.-p.

2. Humble surname Wong.

3. Exalted individual-name p.

4. Ping Cho.

5. Oh, no mistake p. I remember can your good elder-brother Fuk Cho elder, before already mention of you.

6. Yes p. He asked me come see you, reason being I was provincial city (2 = Canton).

7. You eat have night meal not interrog.-p.

8a. Not proper first p. (*i.e.*, impolitely I have had it first).

8b. Not p.

IV.—General Colloquial Talk

1. What is your name (surname)?[1]

2. My name is Wong.

3. What is your name (individual name)?

4. My individual name is Ping Cho.

5. Oh yes, I remember. Your brother Mr. Fuk Cho spoke to me of you.

6. Yes, he asked me to come and see you as I was in Canton.

7. Have you had your supper?[2]

8a. (*If he has had it*) I have had it.

8b. (*If not*) Not yet.

[1] This question is regularly asked by persons who have not been formally introduced to each other, even if they know what the name is.

[2] This is a polite expression more or less corresponding to 'How do you do?'

IV. ˍtsukˊwaˋkʻiŋˏtʻaːm.

1. ˉkwaiˉsiŋˉa.

2. ˊsiuˉsiŋˏwɔŋ.

3 ˋtsynˍ*pit*ˉa.

4. ˏpʻiŋˉtsʻɔ.

5. ˏa, ˏmouˉtsʻɔˉlɔ. ˏŋɔˉkeiˋ*tak*ˏ*ne*ˏliŋˋhiŋˋfukˋtsʻɔˉkɔ, ˏtsʻaŋˋkiŋˏtʻaiˍkʻapˏnei.

6. ˍhaiˉa. ˏʁʻœyˉkiuˏŋɔˏlɛ[1]ˉ**kin**ˏnei, ˋjanˍwaiˏŋɔˊhaː ˊsaːŋˏsɛŋ.

7. ˏneiˍsikˊtsɔˏ**maːn**ˍ**faːn**ˏmɛŋˉa.

8[a]. ˏmˋkɔiˋsinˉlɔ.

8[b]. ˏmɛŋˉa.

[1] Or ˏlai or ˏlei.

9. Good interrog.-p. p.

10. Rather fairly thankful relying. I come ask wait some you.

11. Please sit, please sit. (You) eat tobacco not eat interrog.-p.

12. I not eat accustomed tobacco pipe, have Lu zon (2 = Luzon = Manila) tobacco, give one me, even not refuse p.

13. Drink wine not drink interrog.-p.

14. Even not refuse p.

15. You are desirous at provincial city (2 = Canton), stay good length is not is interrog.-p.

16. I fix intention stay good several pieces ceremonious worship (2 = weeks).

17. You one certainty not feel tired p.

---

9. How are you?

10. I am fairly well relying (*i.e.*, relying on the protection of the ancestral spirits). I have just come round to look you up.

11. Please take a seat. May I offer you a pipe?

12. I don't smoke a pipe, but I shouldn't mind a cigar.

13. Will you take some wine?

14. Yes, I should very much like a glass of wine.

15. Are you likely to be staying long in Canton?

16. I am hoping to stay here several weeks.

17. You will enjoy that very much.

9. ˉhouˋaˏma.

10. ˋtuˊkeiˉtʻɔkˎlaːi. ˏŋɔˎlɛ[1]ˍmanˍhauˏhaˏnei.

11. ˊtsʻiŋˏtsʻɔ, ˊtsʻiŋˏtsʻɔ. (ˏnei)ˍsikˋjinˎmˍsikˉa.

12. ˏŋɔˎmˍsikˉkwaːnˋjinˊtʻuŋ, ˏjauˏlœyˉsuŋˉjin, ˊpeiˊhauˏŋɔ, ˋtuˎmˋkʻœyˉa.

13. ˊjamˊtsauˎmˊjamˉa.

14. ˋtuˎmˋkʻœyˉa.

15. ˏ*nei*ˍ*hai*ˊsœŋˉhœŋˊsaːŋˎsɛŋ, ˍtsyˉhouˍnɔiˍhaiˎmˍhaiˉa.

16. ˏŋɔˍlapˉjiˍtsyˉhouˊ*ke*ˉ*kɔ*ˏlaiˉpaːi.

17. ˏ*ne*ˋjatˍsatˎmˉkinˉjimˊkɛ.

[1] Or ˎlai or ˎlei.

18. I all-the-time previously not yet been before provincial city (2 = Canton), and I time time (2 = time after time) always much desirous come sight-seeing sight-seeing p.

19. Provincial city (2 = Canton) is extreme degree interesting amusing of place situation.

20. Is not is middle kingdom (2 = China) reckoned most large of city interrog.-p.

· 21. Is most large of one, heard it said has near to two hundred ten-thousands people.

22. City within you know of are what kind things, most worthy see of interrog.-p.

23. You one certainty (2 = certainly) ought travel some white cloud, and five story pavilion also very interesting interesting p.

24. I one certainty (2 = certainly) early day seek piece opportunity occasion, to sight-seeing sight-seeing these these ground place.

---

18. Yes, I have never been to Canton before, and I have always wanted to come here so much.

19. It is a most interesting city.

20. It is the largest city in China, isn't it?

21. Yes, it is one of the largest. It has nearly two million inhabitants.

22. Could you tell me what are the things most worth seeing in the town?

23. Well, you ought certainly not to miss seeing the white cloud mountain, and you would also find the five-story pagoda very interesting.

24. I will certainly take an early opportunity of going to see these things.

18. ˏŋɔˏjiˎtsʻin_*me*ˎ*tsʻaŋ*¯tou¯*kwɔ*ˊsaːŋˎsɛŋ, ˬjiˏŋɔˎsiˎsiˋtuˊhou-ˊsœŋˎlɛ[1]ˊ**kʻwaːŋ**¯**kʻwaːŋ**¯kɛ.

19. ˊsaːŋˎsɛŋ_hai_*kik*ˋ*tsi*¯tsʻœy¯tsi¯*kɛ*_*te*ˋfɔŋ.

20. _*hai*ˎ*m*_*hai*ˋtsuŋ¯kwɔk¯syn¯tsi_taːi¯kɛˎsɛŋ¯a.

21. _hai¯tsi_taːiˋtsiˋjat, ˎmanˋ*ta*(*k*)_*wa*ˏ*jau*_kan_tsy_ji-¯paːk_maːnˬjan.

22. ˎsiŋ_nɔiˏ*ne*ˋtsi¯*to*ˏjauˋpinˋtiˏjɛ, ¯tsi¯kwɔˊtʻai¯*kɛ*¯nɛ.

23. ˏ*ne*ˋjat_tiŋ¯jiuˬjauˏha_paːkˊwan, ˬjiˏŋˎtsʻaŋˎlau_jik-_sam¯tsʻœy¯tsi¯kɛ.

24. ˏŋɔˋjat_**sat**ˊtsou_jatˊwan¯kɔˋ**kei**_wui, ˎ*lɛ*[1]ˊkʻwaːŋ-¯kʻwaːŋˋ*ti*ˋ*ti*_teiˋfɔŋ.

[1] Or ˎlai or ˎlei.

25. Yes no I word-denoting-plurality find one day, great family (2 = both of us) go little interrog.-p., I very pleased pleased bring you go through round walk little.

26. You really are complete reach reach extremity (2 = extremely), I most pleased pleased with you walk walk.

27. Ceremonious worship three (3 = Wednesday) please come this place p., that time I all day altogether being disengaged, so that I word-denoting-plurality can to walk good long even can.

28. Trouble mine reach extremity (2 = extremely), I one certainty (2 = certainly) come.

29. Good p., ten strokes clock please come p.

30. Please p., I not again interfere you p.

31. This day can with you become friends friends, is fortunate fortunate reach extremity (2 = extremely).

32. Great family also is so said p. (*i.e.*, I say the same thing).

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25. Would you like to come with me one day? I should be very pleased to show you round.

26. It is most kind of you. It would be a very great pleasure to me to come with you.

27. Well, come here next Wednesday. I shall be free all day, so that we can have a nice long outing together.

28. Thank you very much indeed. I will come with the greatest pleasure.

29. Very well. Come at 10 o'clock.

30. All right. Well, I won't detain you any longer now.

31. I am very glad to have made your acquaintance.

32. I am sure it has been a great pleasure to me to meet you.

25. ˊhɔˊfau*ˏŋɔˍte*ˊwanˋjatˍjat, ˍtaːiˋkaˉhœyˏhaˉnɛ, *ˏŋɔ*ˊhouˊheiˋfunˉtaːi*ˏneˉhœy*ˋtsauˎwaiˎhaːŋˏha.

26. *ˏne*ˉkɔkˍhaiˋtsauˉtouˉ*to*ˍkik, ˏŋɔˉ**tsi**ˊheiˋfunˎtʻuŋˏne-ˊhaːŋˎhaːŋ.

27. ˏlaiˉpaːiˋ**saːm**ˊtsʻɛŋˎlɛ[1]ˋniˉtsʻyˉla, ˉ**tou**ˎsiˏŋɔˎsɛŋˍjatˋtu-ˋta(k)ˎ**haːŋ**, ˊ**kam**ˊjœŋˏŋɔˍteˊhɔˏjiˎhaːŋˊhouˍnɔiˋtuˋtak

28. ˉfaiˋsamˉ*to*ˍkik, *ˏŋɔ*ˋjatˍsatˉtou.

29. ˊhouˉla, ˍsapˊtimˋtsuŋˊtsʻɛŋˎlaiˉla.

30. ˊtsʻiŋˉtsə,[2] ˏŋɔˎmˉ**tsɔi**ˊ**tsɔ**ˏneiˉla.

31. ˋkamˍjatˋtakˎtʻuŋˏneˉ**tsou**ˎpʻaŋˏjau, *ˍhai*ˋhiuˍhaŋ-ˉtoˍkik.

32. ˍtaːiˋkaˋ*tuˍhai*ˊkamˍwaˉla.

[1] Or ˎlai or ˎlei. [2] Or ˉtsɛ.

V.—Go Shop Counter Buy Things

a.—Miscellaneous Goods (2 = Grocery) Shop At

1. Previous born (2 = sir), you wish buy some what thing interrog.-p.

2. If indeed price money mutual agreeable (2 = moderate), I must from you buy good many things.

3. You wish buy some what things interrog.-p.

4. I wish buy some foreign soap. You have for sale interrog.-p.

5. I have good many for sale.

6. Not duty you (3 = will you do me the favour) take out for me look at.

7. How much money, one dozen interrog.-p.

8. Two dollars one dozen.

9. Dear to-such-an-extent ridiculous. Not cheap more sort interrog.-p.

V.—Shopping

a.—At the Grocer's

1. What can I show you to-day?

2. There are several things I want, if they are not too expensive.

3. What sort of things are you wanting?

4. I want some soap. Do you sell it?

5. Yes, I have various sorts.

6. Will you kindly show me some?

7. How much are these a dozen?

8. Two dollars (*i.e.*, about four shillings) a dozen.

9. That is too expensive. Haven't you anything cheaper?

V. ¯hœy¯pʻouˊtʻau ˏmaːi ˏjɛ.

a. ˍtsaːp¯fɔˊpou¯tsʻy.

1. ˋsinˋsaŋ, ˏneiˊsœŋ ˏ**maːi**ˋtiˋmi ˏjɛ¯a.
2. ˏ*jyˊkwɔ*¯ka ˎtsʻinˋsœŋ ˏji, ˏ*ŋɔ¯jiu* ˎtʻuŋ ˏ*ne* ˏmaːiˊhouˋtɔ ˏjɛ.
3. ˏneiˊsœŋ ˏ**maːi**ˋtiˋmi ˏjɛ¯a.
4. ˏ*ŋɔˊsœŋ* ˏmaːiˋ*ti*ˋfaːnˊkaːn. ˏnei ˏjauˋtakˍ**maːi**¯mɛ.
5. ˏ*ŋɔ* ˏ*jau*ˊhouˋ*tɔ*ˋtsʻœtˍmaːi.
6. ˎmˋ**kɔi** ˏneˋnikˋtsʻœt ˎlɛ[1] ˏŋɔˊtʻaiˊha.
7. ˊkeiˋtɔˊtsʻin, ˋjatˋta¯a.
8. ˏlœŋˋmanˋjat¯ta.
9. ¯kwaiˋtakˍtsai. mou ˎ**pʻɛːŋ**ˋtiˍkɛ¯mɛ.

[1] Or ˎlai or ˎlei.

10. I not cheap more sort p.

11. I number two time again come help attend-the-market (2 = buy something) you.

b.—Book Store Shop At

12. Early morning, I wish seek piece small piece of middle kingdom (2 = China) earth picture (2 = map), you have this kind things sale have not interrog.-p.

13. Have p., have good several sort p., reckon about require what thing price money sort interrog.-p.

14. Require piece cheap cheap little can p., reckon about one dollar to dollar half so above near (3 = more or less).

15. This piece p., follow convenience (2 = as you please) put into pocket also can, require dollar half silver money.

---

10. No, I have nothing cheaper.

11. I am sorry, but I hope I may be able to buy something here another day.

b.—At the Bookseller's

12. Good morning. I am looking for a small map of China. Do you keep such things?

13. Yes, we have several. About what price did you want to go to?

14. Oh, I want a cheap one, not more than two or three shillings.

15. This is a very good pocket-map. The price is three shillings.

10. ˏŋɔˏmoˎ**pʻɛːŋ**ˋti¯kɛ¯lɔ.

11. ˏ*ŋɔ*ˍtaiˍji¯tʻɔŋ¯tsɔiˎ*lɛ*[1]ˋpɔŋ¯tsʻanˏnei.

b. ˋsyːˋfɔŋˊpʻou¯tsʻy.

12. ˊtsouˎsan, ˏŋɔˊsœŋˊwan¯kɔ¯sai¯*kɔ*¯*kɛ*ˋtsuŋ¯kwɔkˍteiˎtʻou, ˏneˏjauˋ*ni*ˋ*ti*ˏjɛˍmaːiˏ*jau*ˏ*mou*¯*a*.

13. ˏjau¯a, ˏ*jau*ˊhouˊkeiˍjœŋ¯*pɔ*, ¯jœkˊmɔk¯jiuˋ*mit*ˏ*jɛ*-¯**ka**ˎ**tsʻin**¯*kɛ*¯nɛ.

14. ¯jiu¯*kɔ*ˎpʻɛŋˊpʻɛŋˊteiˋ*tak*¯*la*, ¯jœkˊmɔkˋjatˋ**man**¯*tsi*¯kɔ-¯pun¯kamˍsœŋˊkan.

15. ˋni¯*kɔ*¯la, ˎtsʻɔiˊpinˍ*tɔi*ˍlɔkˊ**tɔi**ˋ*tu*ˋtak, ¯jiu¯**kɔ**¯punˎŋanˊtsʻin.

[1] Or ˎlai or ˎlei.

16. Those pieces large streets large lanes, also fear (= suppose) altogether (untranslatable) (untranslatable) (3 = altogether) are there in-place p. interrog.-p.

17. Newly published not long, just p. left press sort only.

18. Hung at window mouth (2 = window) above side that piece how sell interrog.-p.

19. That piece dear more p., require two pieces half (3 = two and a half dollars) silver money before can.

20. I not wish buy so dear sort, other have number two sort have not.

21. I have piece cheap sort, not exceeding is one piece silver money only, but is (2 = but) only is can south side few provinces only.

22. I think that piece not suitable, I want piece have northern few provinces also sort, me nothing equal (3 = there is nothing better for me) take this piece p. p.

---

16. Does it give all the main roads?

17. Oh yes, it is quite up to date; it has only just been published.

18. What is the price of that other one which I see in the window over there?

19. Oh, that is more expensive. It is five shillings.

20. That is more than I wanted to give. Have you any others?

21. I have a cheap one here, two shillings, but it only contains the southern provinces.

22. No, I don't think that will do. I want one which contains the North as well. I think I will take this one, please.

16. -*kɔ*ˋ*ti*_taːiˋkai_taːi_hɔŋ, ˋtu⁻pʻa_ham_*pa*_laːŋˏjau-ˊhœŋ⁻*tsʻy*ˋ*la*ˏ*ma*.

17. ˋsanˋtsʻœtˏmou_nɔi, _tsau⁻*tsi*ˋtsʻœtˊ**paːn**⁻*kɛ*⁻tsɛ.

18. ⁻kwaˊhœŋˋ**tsʻœŋ**ˊhau_sœŋ_pinˊkɔ⁻kɔˊtim_maːi⁻*a*.

19. ˊ*kɔ*⁻*kɔ*⁻kwaiˋ*ti*⁻*lɔ*, ⁻jiuˏlœŋ⁻*kɔ*⁻punˎŋanˊtsʻin⁻*tsi*ˋtak.

20. ˏ*ŋɔ*ˎ*m*ˊsœŋˏmaːi⁻*kam*⁻kwaiˊ*kɛ*, _tsuŋˏjau_tai_jiˋti-ˏjauˏmou.

21. ˏ*ŋɔ*ˏ*jau*⁻*kɔ*ˎpʻɛŋˊ*kɛ*, ˋpat⁻kwɔ_haiˋjat⁻kɔˎŋanˊ**tsʻin**⁻tsɛ, ˎwai_si_tsiŋ_haiˋtakˎ**naːm**_pinˊkeiˊ**saːŋ**⁻tsɛ.

22. ˏŋɔˊkwuˊkɔ⁻kɔˎm⁻ŋaːm, ˏŋɔ⁻jiu⁻kɔˏjauˋpakˊkeiˊsaːŋ-ˋtʻim⁻kɛ, ˏŋɔˋpatˏjy⁻jiuˋti⁻kɔˊpa⁻lɔ.

23. Good p., further have what thing help attend-the-market (2 = buy something) not interrog.-p.

24. Have p., I wish require book provincial city (2 = Canton) pointing south (2 = guide-book) only.

25. I have book good good (2 = very good) sort, require one piece silver money.

26. All have those sort famous interesting of places places, also are there in-place of p.

27. One certainty (2 = certainly) p., various sorts also complete complete of p.

---

23. Thank you. Are you wanting anything else?

24. Yes, I want a guide to Canton.

25. I have a very good one here, price two shillings.

26. Does it give full information about all the places of interest in the town?

27. Oh yes, you will find everything there.

28. Very well; I will take that.

23. ˈhouˉla, ˍtsuŋˏ*jauˉmitˏjɛ*ˋpɔŋˉtsʻanˏmouˉ*nɛ*.

24. ˏjauˉa, ˏŋɔˊsœŋˉ*jiuˍpo*ˊsaːŋˎsɛŋˊtsiˎnaːmˉtsɛ.

25. ˏ*ŋɔˏjauˍpo*ˈhouˈhouˉ*kɛ*, ˉjiuˋjatˉkɔˎŋanˊtsʻin.

26. ˊsɔˏjauˉkɔˋtiˎmiŋˉsiŋˉ*kɛ*ˍteiˋfɔŋ, ˋtuˏ*jau*ˈhœŋˉtsʻyˉ*kɛ*ˉ*lɔ*.

27. ˋjatˍtiŋˉla, ˉ*kɔk*ˍjœŋˋ*tu*ˎtsʻaiˎtsʻynˉ*kɛ*ˉ*lɔ*.

VI.—Time Intervals

1. This day how many date interrog.-p.

2. I not remember can, you nothing like look at month division sheet only p.

3. This day is fifth month third day.

4. This day ceremonious worship (2 = Sunday) what interrog.-p.

5. This day ceremonious worship (2 = Sunday) five.

6. This moment how many hour clock interrog.-p.

7. This moment exactly happens two hours half clock. Three hours one piece quarter. Four hours three piece quarters. Ten one hours at five (= fifth figure on the face of the clock).

8. That piece clock correct not correct interrog.-p.

VI.—The Time

1. What is the day of the month to-day?

2. I don't remember. You had better refer to the calendar.

3. To-day is the third of May.

4. What day of the week is it?

5. To-day is Friday.

6. Do you know what the time is?

7. It is just half past two. It is a quarter past three. It is a quarter to five. It is five-and-twenty past eleven.

8. Does that clock keep good time?



VI. ˎsi_hau.



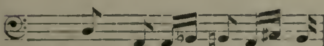
1. `kam_jat´kei`tɔ_hou¯a.



2. ˏŋɔ ˎm¯kei`tak, ˏnei`pat ˎjy´t‘ai ˏha_jyt_fan ˎp‘ai´pa¯la.



3. `kam_jat_hai ˏŋ _jyt`saːm_hou.



4. `kam_jat ˏlai¯pai´kei¯a.



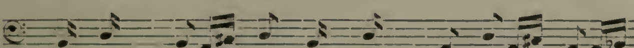
5. `kam_jat ˏlai¯pai ˏŋ.



6. `ka_tsan´kei`tɔ´tim`tsuŋ¯a.



7. `ka_tsan`kɔŋ`ŋaːm ˏlœŋ´tim¯pun¯tsuŋ. `saːm´tim`jat-



¯kɔ`kwat. ¯si´tim`saːm¯kɔ`kwat. _sap`jat´tim_tap ˏŋ.



8. ´kɔ¯kɔ`tsuŋ´tsœn ˎm´tsœn¯a.

9. That piece clock little little slow little.

10. You wound up watch chain not interrog.-p.

11. I not remember could wind chain.

12. You every day after noon, what stroke clock eat night meal interrog.-p.

13. I every day after noon, six stroke clock eat night meal.

14. Revered age interrog.-p.

15. I this year two ten p.

16. You what time birth day interrog.-p.

17. I one thousand eight hundred nine ten three year, ten one moon ten seven day, out world p.

---

9. That clock is rather slow.

10. Have you wound up your watch?

11. No, I forgot all about it.

12. At what time do you generally dine?

13. I generally dine at six.

14. How old are you?

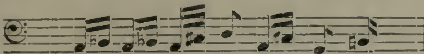
15. I am 20 years old.

16. What was the date of your birth?

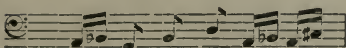
17. I was born on the 17th of November, 1893.



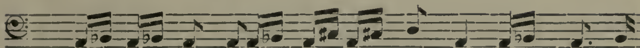
9. ˊkɔˉkɔˋtsuŋˍhɛŋˋhɛŋˍmaːnˉti.



10. ˏneiˏsœŋˊtsɔˋpiuˊlinˎmɛŋˉa.



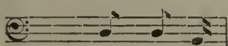
11. ˏŋɔˎmˉkeiˋtakˏsœŋˊlin.



12. ˏneiˏmuiˍjatˍhaˏŋ, ˊkeiˊtimˋtsuŋˍsikˏmaːnˍfaːnˉa.



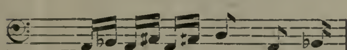
13. ˏŋɔˏmuiˍjatˍhaˏŋ, ˍlukˊtimˋtsuŋˍsikˏmaːnˍfaːn.



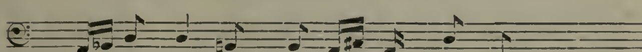
14. ˋtsynˋkaŋˉa.



15. ˏŋɔˋkamˊninˍjiˍsapˉla.



16. ˏneiˊkeiˊsiˋsaːŋˍjatˉka.



17. ˏŋɔˋjatˋtsʻinˉpaːtˉpaːkˊkauˍsə[1]ˋsaːmˎnin,



ˍsə[1]ˋjatˍjytˍsə[1]ˋtsʻatˍho, ˋtsʻœtˉsaiˉkɛ.

[1] The word here given as ˍsə, would, if said by itself, be pronounced ˍsap.

VII.—At Ship Office Place

1. Piece ship, is not is, this night leave body go sky port (2 = Tientsin) interrog.-p.

2. Not is, she after day leaves great east (2 = the province Kwong Tung, of which Canton is the capital).

3. What of clock leave body (2 = sail) interrog.-p.

4. Morning early ten of (clock) leave body (2 = sail).

5. I wish buy piece ship ticket going upper sea (2 = Shanghai). How much water feet (2 = fare) interrog.-p.

6. Each piece passenger ten eight taels silver.

7. Boat on, are how many persons sharing guest (2 = passenger) interrog.-p.

8. Are one thousand male guests, five hundred female guests.

VII.—At the Steamship Company's Office

1. Does the ship sail for Tientsin to-night?

2. No, she sails for Canton the day after to-morrow.

3. At what hour will she start?

4. She sails at ten o'clock in the morning.

5. I want to book a passage for Shanghai. What is the fare?

6. The charge is 18 taels[1] for each passenger.

7. How many passengers are there on the boat?

8. There are 1000 men and 500 women.

[1] = 25 dollars = about £2 10s.

VII. ˍtsɔiˎsynˋtsɔŋˉtsʻy.

1. *ˉtsɛ*ˎsyn,[1] ˍhaiˎmˍhai, ˋkamˏmaːnˋhɔiˋ*san*ˉ*hœy*ˋtʻin-ˋtsœnˉa.

2. ˎmˍhai, ˏkʻœyˍhauˍjatˉhœyˊkwɔŋˋtuŋ.

3. ˊkeiˊtimˋtsuŋˋhɔiˋsanˉa.

4. ˋtsiuˊtsouˍsapˊtimˋhɔiˋsan.

5. ˏ*ŋɔ*ˊsœŋˏmaːiˋtsœŋˎsynˉpʻiuˉ*hœy*ˍsœŋˊhɔi. ˊ*ke*ˋ*tɔ*ˊsœyˉkœkˉa.

6. ˏmuiˉ*kɔ*ˉhaːkˍ*sap*ˉpaːtˊlœŋˎŋan.

7. ˎsynˍsœŋ, ˏjauˊ*ke*ˋ*tɔ*ˊwaiˉtapˉhaːkˉa.

8. ˏ*jau*ˋ*jat*ˋtsʻinˎnaːmˉhaːk, ˏŋˉpaːkˏnœyˉhaːk.

[1] By itself the first word of this group would be pronounced ˉtsɛk.

9. Piece ship at which place interrog.-p.

10. Alongside at wharf head (2 = wharf) place. Piece ship smoke funnel producing smoke already.

11. Piece ship what time reach possible upper sea (2 = Shanghai) p.

12. This day contrary wind, it appears to-morrow day before arrive possible. If indeed fair wind, ought ought this day arrive already.

13. This one is new boat yes interrog.-p.

14. Yes, is most new sort p., most time favourable (2 = up-to-date) of partition fixture, together with decorations style, also altogether complete sort p.

15. Next number two voyage ship, what time depart body p.

16. Ceremonious worship six (3 = Saturday) night depart move p.

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9. Where is the ship?

10. She is lying alongside the wharf. The vessel is getting up steam now.

11. When will the boat arrive at Shanghai?

12. There is a strong wind against us to-day; I don't think she is likely to arrive till to-morrow. If there were a fair wind she ought to arrive to-day.

13. It is a new boat, isn't it?

14. Yes, it is quite new, and fitted with all modern conveniences.

15. When does the next boat start after this?

16. On Saturday evening.

9. ˉ*tsɛ*ˎsynˊ*hai*ˋpinˉ*sy*ˉa.[1]

10. ˉpʻaːkˊhaiˏmaˎtʻauˉtsʻy. ˉ*tsɛ*ˎsynˋjinˋtʻuŋˋtsʻœtˋjinˉlɔ.[1]

11. ˉtsɛˎsynˊkeˊsiˉtoˋtakˍsœŋˊhɔiˉa.[1]

12. ˋkamˍjatˍŋaːkˋfuŋ, ˉkɔˊjœŋˋtʻiŋˍjatˉtsiˉtouˋtak. ˎjyˊkwɔˍsœnˋfuŋ, ˋjiŋˋkɔiˋkamˍjatˉtouˉlɔ.

13. ˋtiˉtsɛ(k)ˍhaiˋsanˎsynˋaˏma.

14. ˏhai, ˍhaiˉtsiˋsanˉ*kɛ*ˉla, ˉtsiˎsiˋhiŋˉ*kɛ*ˉkaːnˉkaːk, ˊtaˎmaːiˋtsɔŋˋsik, ˋtuˎtsʻaiˎtsʻynˉ*kɛ*ˉla.

15. ˉtsɔiˍtaiˍjiˊsœyˎsyn, ˊkeiˊsiˋhɔiˋsanˉa.

16. ˏlaiˉpaːiˍlukˏmaːnˋhɔiˎhaŋˉla.

[1] By itself the first word of this group would be pronounced ˉtsɛk.

17. I think suspect me nothing equal (3 = there is nothing better for me) take that one p. p., write piece ship ticket for me p.

18. Want number what class sort.

19. Want first class sort.

20. Here, price money is three ten six taels silver.

21. You much appeared said ten eight taels silver only p.

22. That price is second class seat of price money only, first class sort require three ten six taels.

23. As so p., here, receive money p.

24. Much kindness p.

25. Please p.

26. Good walk p.

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17. I think I had better go by that. Will you give me a ticket, please?

18. Which class?

19. First class, please.

20. Here you are. The fare is 36 taels.

21. I thought you said it was 18 taels.

22. That is second class. The first class fare is 36 taels.

23. Oh, very well. Here is the money.

24. Thank you.

25. Good morning.

26. Good morning.

17. ˏŋɔˋsiˎjiˏŋɔˋ*pat*ˎ*jy*ˉtaːpˊ*kɔ*ˉtsɛkˊ*pa*ˉla, ˊsɛˋtsœŋˎsynˉpʻiu-ˊpeˏŋɔˉla.

18. ˉjiuˍtaiˊkeˊtaŋˉka.

19. ˉjiuˎtʻauˊtaŋˉkɛ.

20. ˎna, ˉkaˎtsʻinˍ*hai*ˋsaːmˍ*sə*[1]ˍlukˊlœŋˎŋan.

21. ˏneˊhouˏtsʻyˍwaˍsapˉpaːtˊlœŋˎŋanˉ*tsɛ*ˉpɔ.

22. ˊkɔˋtiˍhaiˍjiˊtaŋˊwaiˉ*kɛ*ˉkaˎtsʻinˉtsɛ, ˎtʻauˊtaŋˉ*kɛ*ˉjiu-ˋsaːmˍ*sə*ˍlukˊlœŋ.[2]

23. ˍtsauˊkamˉla, ˎna, ˋsauˊtsʻinˉla.

24. ˍsiŋˍwaiˉa.

25. ˊtsʻiŋˉtsə.[3]

26. ˊhouˎhaːŋˉa.

[1] Weak form of ˍsap. [2] Or ˋsaˍ*a*ˍlukˊlœŋ. [3] Or ˊtsʻiŋˉtsɛ.

B.—LITERARY TEXTS

VIII.—About-to Hand-Round Wine

You not see yellow river of water heaven above come,
Run flow reach sea not again return.
You not see high hall clear mirror lamenting white hair,[1]
Morning like green silk evening like snow.
Man life obtain desire (2 = have the opportunity) ought utmost merriment,
Do-not let golden bottle empty under moon.
Heaven produced my material surely with use,
Thousand gold-coin dispersed completely recurring again return.
Cook sheep kill oxen let-us make merriment,

VIII.—Before Handing Round Wine (at a Social Gathering)

Do you not see the water of the yellow river whose source is in heaven?
It flows towards the sea and never returns.
Do you not see how quickly we grow old?[1]
In the morning the hair is fresh as green silk, and in the evening white as snow.
While man lives he ought to do his utmost to be merry when he has the opportunity.
Do not let the golden bottle become empty under the moon (*i.e.*, the place where poets get their inspiration).
Surely heaven has made me to some purpose;
Even if I spend a fortune, it will come back again.
Let us cook sheep, kill oxen and make merry,

[1] Refers to an ancient poem on the subject of old age, in which the expressions ˋkouˏtʻɔŋ (high hall) and ˏmiŋˉkɛŋ (clear mirror) occur.

B.—LITERARY TEXTS

VIII. ˋtsœŋˉtsœnˊtsau.

A Poem by Li Pak (ˏleiˍpaːk)[1]

ˋkwanˋ*paˉkin*ˎwɔŋˎhɔˋtsiˊsœyˋtʻinˍsœŋˎlɔi,
ˋpanˎlauˉtouˊhɔiˋpatˍfukˎwui.
ˋkwanˋ*paˉkin*ˋkouˎtʻɔŋˎmiŋˉkɛŋˋpeiˍpaːkˉfat,
ˋtsiuˎjyˋtsʻiŋˋsɿˍmouˎsiŋˉsyt.
ˎjanˋ**saŋ**ˋtakˉtsiˋsœyˍtsœnˋfun,
ˍmɔkˊ*sɿ*ˋkamˋ**tsœn**ˋhuŋˉtœyˍjyt.
ˋtʻinˋ**saŋ**ˏŋɔˎtsʻɔiˋpitˏjauˍjuŋ,
ˋtsʻinˋ**kam**ˉsaːnˍtsœnˎwaːnˍfukˎwui.
ˋpʻaːŋˎjœŋˊtsɔiˎŋauˊtsʻɛˎwaiˍlɔk,

[1] Li Pak (who lived about A.D. 600–650) was the greatest of Chinese poets. He did all his best work when intoxicated. He had a licence from the Emperor to enter any inn and drink wine without paying. He was, however, self-respecting enough not to avail himself of this privilege. This poem is always taught in Chinese schools as a model of literary style, but the children are particularly warned against following the sentiments expressed in it.

Bent-on necessarily one drink three hundred cups.
Sam master scholar,
Tan graduate[1] youth,
Pass wine you do-not stop,
With you sing one song,
Please you for me place-in-attitude-of-listening ears hear;
" Bells drums dinners meals not worth coveting,
Only wish of-long-duration judicious-intoxication[2] not wish sober.
Ancient come sages virtuous all silent silent,
Only were drinking persons retained their names.

And let us make up our minds to drink three hundred cups of wine.

Mr. Sam,

Mr. Tan,

Keep on passing the wine.

I will sing a song to you.

I shall be obliged if you will give me your attention.

"Honourable (more literally: with pomp) and well-paid (more literally: enabling you to have good dinners) offices are not worth coveting.

Let it be our only wish to be judiciously intoxicated and never sober.

From ancient times till now the wise and virtuous persons have been passed over in silence.

The only persons whose names have remained to posterity are those who drank.

[1] The degree here referred to is equivalent to our B.A.

[2] It is impossible to translate this word satisfactorily. It connotes being able to drink much without becoming thoroughly intoxicated; it is used here in a good sense.

ˍmouˋsœyˋ*jaˊjam*ˋsɑːmˉpɑːkˋpui.
ˏsamˋfuˊtsi,
ˋtanˋjɑuˋsɑŋ,
ˉtsœnˊtsɑuˋkwɑnˍmɔkˏtʿiŋ,
ˏˏjyˋkwɑnˋkɔˋjɑtˋkʿuk,
ˊtsʿiŋˋkwɑnˍwaiˏŋɔˋkʿiŋˏˏjiˋtʿiŋ ;
“ˋtsuŋˊkwuˍtsɑːnˍjukˋpɑtˋtsukˉkwai,
ˍtɑːnˍjynˏtsʿœŋˉtsœyˋpɑtˍjynˋsiŋ.
ˊkwuˏlɔiˉsiŋˏjinˋkɑːiˍtsikˍmɔk,
waiˏˏjɑuˊjamˊtsɛˏlɑuˏkʿeiˏmiŋ.

Tang prince former time feasted Ping Lok (the name of a place, literally: level merriment),
Gallon wine ten thousand indulge merriment joke.
Host person why should fear little money,
Determine necessarily buy get with you drink.
Five colour horse,
Thousand gold-coin fur,
Call boy with go-out change excellent wine,
With you together dissolve ten-thousand ages sorrow."

Once upon a time the prince of Tang[1] feasted at Ping Lok.

Ten thousand gallons of wine were used, and the prince encouraged merriment and jokes.

Why should you, Mr. Host, be afraid of being short of money?

I am determined to buy enough wine to drink with you.

For I have here a very valuable horse,

And a fur coat worth a thousand pounds.

Call the boy and tell him to go out and exchange these for good wine,

I will drink away with you all the cares of a thousand ages."

[1] One of the ancient provinces of China.

ˎtʻaŋˎwɔŋˋsikˎsiˉjin pʻɛŋˍlɔk,
ˊtauˊtsauˍsapˋtsʻin-tsʻyˋfunˍjœk.
ˊtsyˎjanˎhɔˎwaiˎhimˊsiuˎtsʻin,
ˍtiŋˋsœyˋkwuˊtsʻœy-tœyˋkwan-tsœk.
ˏŋˋfaˏma,
ˋtsʻinˋkamˎkʻau,
ˋfuˎjiˋtsœŋˋtsʻœtˍwunˏmeiˊtsau,
ˏjyˏjiˎtʻuŋˋsiuˍmaːnˊkwuˎsau."

IX.—Proverbs

1. Bitter mouth is good physic.

2. Family has one aged, same as one jewel.

3. Fleshy eye no pupil.

4. Hundred goods suit hundred customers.

5. Way long knows horse's strength, time long shows man's heart.

6. Corn fears frost falling wind, man fears old time poor.

7. Much eating not poor mistaken reckoning poor.

8. Smooth club meets contact no skin (2 = without bark) wood.

IX.—Proverbs

1. Words of reproof though unpleasant are profitable.

2. An aged person is a treasure.

3. That person is blind (*i.e.*, cannot distinguish a good man from a bad one).

4. Every person has his own taste.

5. A long drive tests a horse's strength; long service reveals a man's character.

6. Man fears poverty when he is old as the growing rice fears a cold wind at blossoming time.

7. A man cannot lose a fortune through gluttony, but he may be ruined through a mistaken course of action.

8. *Equivalent to :* Diamond cut diamond.

IX.—Proverbs

1. ˊfuˊhau_*si*ˎlœŋ_jœk.

2. ˋkaˏjauˋjatˏlou, ˎjauˎ*jy*ˋjatˊpou.

3. _jukˏŋaːnˎmouˋtsy.

4. ˉpaːkˉfɔˉtsuŋˉpaːkˉhaːk.

5. _louˎjiuˋtsiˏma_lik, _jatˊkauˉkinˎjanˋsam.

6. ˎwɔˉpʻaˋsœŋˉkɔŋˋfuŋ, ˎjanˉpʻaˏlouˎlɔiˎkʻuŋ.

7. _taːi_sikˎmˎkʻuŋˉtouˉsynˎkʻuŋ.

8. ˋkwɔŋˉkwan_jy_tsœkˏmouˎpʻeiˎtsʻaːi.

9. No needle not direct thread.

10. Wise man willing receive eye front injury.

11. Ox leather candle lantern painted black paint.

12. Unskilful doctor kills man without using sword.

13. Keep soldiers thousand days, use on one day.

14. At home thousand days good, going abroad half morning difficult.

15. Hundred professions not equal one profession skilful.

16. Elder-brother younger-brother same hand foot.

17. Come as easy, go as easy.

---

9. A thread cannot be directed without a needle.

10. A wise man will sometimes overlook injuries done before his eyes.

11. This person is like a black leather lantern (*i.e.*, is very stupid).

12. An unskilful doctor can murder without using a sword (*i.e.*, without appearing to do so).

13. Armies are kept for a thousand days to be used on one day.

14. At home things seem good always, abroad things seem uncomfortable after an hour or two.

15. Better be master of one art than a bungler in a hundred arts.

16. Brothers should be to one another as the hand is to the foot (*i.e.*, should help and protect each other).

17. If money comes easily, it will go easily.

9. ˎmouˋtsamˋ*pat*ˏjan¯sin.

10. ˊhou¯hɔnˊhaŋ_sauˏŋaːnˎtsʻinˋkʻwai.

11. ˎŋauˎpʻeiˋtaŋˏluŋˎjauˋhakˋtsʻat.

12. ˎjuŋˋji¯saːtˎjanˋpat_juŋˋtou.

13. ˏjœŋˋpiŋˋtsʻin_jat, _juŋ_tsɔiˋjatˋtsiu.

14. _tsɔiˋkaˋtsʻin_jatˊhou, ˋtsʻœt_lou¯punˋtsiuˎnaːn.

15. ¯paːk_ŋaiˎmouˎ*jy*ˋjat_ŋaiˋtsiŋ.

16. ˋhiŋ_taiˎjyˊsauˋtsuk.

17. ˎlɔiˋtak_ji, ¯hœyˋtak_ji.

18. Compared superior not sufficient, compared inferior is more.

19. Great matter turn into small matter, small matter turn into no matter.

20. This world ought work-systematically-and-diligently next world happiness.

X.—Extract from the "Three Word Classics"

Man of beginning,
Nature originally good,
Nature mutually near,
Practice mutually distant,

---

18. Compared with those above you you have less, but compared with those below you you have more (*said in order to encourage contentment*).

19. Convert great quarrels into small ones and small ones into nothing.

20. Work systematically and diligently in this world and you will be happy in the next.

X.—Extract from the "Three Word Classics"

In the beginning
Man's nature was originally good,
Man's nature was near to perfection,
But through subsequent contamination it has become far from perfection.

18. ˊpeiˍsœŋˋpatˋtsuk, ˊpeiˍhaˏjauˎjy.

19. ˍtaːiˍ*s*ɿˉfaˎwaiˊ**siu**ˍsɿ, ˊ**siu**ˍ*s*ɿˉfaˎwaiˍ**mut**ˍsɿ.

20. ˋkamˉsaiˉjiuˋsauˎlɔiˉsaiˋfuk.

X.—Extract from ˋsaːmˍtsɿˉkiŋ.

Rhythm—♪ ♪ ♩

ˎjanˋtsiˋtsʻɔ,
ˉsiŋˊpunˍsin,
ˉsiŋˋsœŋˍkan,
ˍtsapˋsœŋˏjyn,

If not teach,
Nature them change,
Teaching of principle,
Desirable with specialize.

Formerly Mang[1] mother,
Selected neighbours live,
Son not learn,
Broke vertical horizontal (2 = loom).

Tau Yin Shan,[2]
Had good methods,
Taught five sons,
Names all famous.

Without education
Man's nature changes (*i.e.*, is influenced by the contamination).
In regard to principles of teaching
It is desirable that teaching should be specialized.

Once upon a time the mother of Mang[1]
Chose carefully the neighbours among whom she wished to live;
When her son refused to study
She broke the loom (in order to show her displeasure).

Tau Yin Shan[2]
Had good methods of teaching,
He taught his five sons,
And they all became famous.

[1] A disciple of one of the disciples of Confucius.
[2] A famous patriarch.

ˊkauˋpatˉkaːu,
ˉsiŋˏnaːiˋtsʻin,
ˉkaːuˋtsiˍtou,
ˉkwaiˏjiˋtsyn.

ˋsikˍmaːŋˏmou,
ˍtsaːkˎlœnˊtsʻy,
ˊtsiˋpatˍhɔk,
ˍtynˋkeiˏtsʻy.

ˍtauˋjinˋsaːn,
ˏjauˍjiˋfɔŋ,
ˉkaːuˏŋˊtsi,
ˎmiŋˋkʻœyˎjœŋ.

Rearing not teaching,
Father of fault,
Teaching not strict,
Teacher of laziness.

Son not learn,
Not be desirable,
Young not learn,
Old what do,
Gem not cut,
Not become article,
Man not learn,
Not know principle.

If children are brought up without being taught,
The father is at fault;
If the teaching is not strict,
The teacher must be lazy.

That sons should not learn
Is to be deprecated,
Because if they do not learn when they are young,
What will they do when they grow old?
If a precious stone is not cut,
It remains an article of no value;
If a man does not learn,
He remains ignorant.

ˏjœŋˋpat⁻kaːu,
ˍfuˋtsi⁻kwɔ,
⁻kaːuˋpatˎjim,
ˋsɿˋtsiˍtɔ.

ˊtsiˋpatˍhɔk,
ˋfeiˊsɔˎji,
⁻jauˋpatˍhɔk,
ˏlouˎhɔˎwai,
ˍjukˋpat⁻tœk,
ˋpatˎsiŋ⁻hei,
ˎjanˋpatˍhɔk,
ˋpatˋtsiˏlei.

XI.—Extract from "Thousand Words Essay"[1]

Sky earth black yellow,
Vacuum substance (2 = universe) great huge,
Sun moon full partial,
Large-stars small-stars in-order spreading.

Cold come warmth go,
Autumn withdraw winter conceal,
Intercalary residue forms year,
Northern-star southern-star regulate universe.

Clouds float cause rain,
Dew crystallized form frost,
Gold produce Lai river,
Gem appear Kwan mountain.

XI.—Extract from the Thousand Word Essay[1]

In the beginning the sky was black and the earth was yellow.

The universe is immense;

The sun and the moon are sometimes full and sometimes partly hidden;

There is a display of large and small stars.

The seasons come and go;

In the autumn the leaves fall, in the winter all is concealed;

The intercalary month[2] is added to form the year;

The Northern Star and the Southern Star are the cardinal points of the universe.

The floating clouds cause rain to fall;

Frozen dew forms frost;

Gold is to be found in the river Lai;

Precious stones are to be found in the Kwan Mountains.

[1] The complete poem consists of exactly 1000 words, all of which are different.

[2] *I.e.*, the extra month which occurs every three years according to the Chinese calendar.

XI.—Extract from ˋtsʻinˍtsɿˎman.

Rhythm—♪ ♪ ♪ ♩.

ˋtʻinˍteiˎjynˎwɔŋ,
ˏjyˍtsauˎhuŋˋfɔŋ,
ˍjatˍjytˎjiŋˋtsak,
ˎsanˋsukˍliːtˋtsœŋ.

ˎhɔnˎlɔiˊsyˏwɔŋ,
ˋtsʻauˋsauˋtuŋˎtsʻɔŋ,
ˍjœnˎjyˎsiŋˉsœy,
ˍlœtˏlœyˎtʻiuˎjœŋ.

ˎwanˎtʻaŋˉtsiˏjy,
ˍlouˉkiːtˎwaiˋsœŋ,
ˋkamˋsaŋˍlaiˊsœy,
ˍjukˋtsʻœtˋkwanˋkɔŋ.

Sword called Kui Kut (literally: great gate),
Pearl named Yei Kwong (literally: night brilliant).

XII.—Extract from "Child Learning Poem"

Heaven son (2 = Emperor) thinks-much-of good able,
Writing literature taught you people,
Ten-thousand kinds ('of professions' understood) all inferior rank,
Only is studying books high.

Young little ought diligently learn,
Writing literature can establish person,
Full palace red purple noblemen,
Altogether are studying books men.

The name of the famous sword is Kui Kut.
The name of the famous pearl is Yei Kwong.

XII.—Extract from the "Children's Poem"

The Emperor thinks much of good and able men,
And causes you all to be taught composition,
Of all the professions ten thousand are inferior,
And the only worthy profession is the study of literature.

The young ought to study diligently,
Essay-writing will procure for them honourable positions,
All the high officials in the palace
Are scholars.

ˉkimˍhouˍkœyˉkʻyt,
ˋtsyˋtsʻiŋˍjɛˋkwɔŋ.

XII.—Extract from ˉjauˍhɔkˉsi.

Rhythm—♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♩

ˋtʻinˊtsiˍtsuŋˎjinˎhou,
ˎmanˋtsœŋˉkaːuˏjiˎtsʻou,
ˍmaːnˋpunˋkaːiˍhaˊpan,
ˎwaiˏjauˍtukˋsyˋkou.

ˉjauˊsiuˋsœyˎkʻanˍhɔk,
ˎmanˋtsœŋˊhɔˍlapˋsan,
ˏmunˎtsʻiuˋtsyˊtsɿˉkwai,
ˍtsœnˍsiˍtukˋsyˎjan.

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